Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

EWING is still scouring the country for advice—and campaign funds.

BUTLER isn't going to say anything till he hears from Maine. Then he'll shut up entirely.

WHAT the Democrats would like to see just now is a little rumpus between Blaine and Sherman.

COL. BUFORD has been found guilty of the murder of Judge Elliott, and will go behind the prison bars for life.

THOSE who have been expecting resumption to fail are becoming more and more disappointed as they see how smoothly it is working.

LADIES, while bathing at Manhattan Beach, are annoyed by rowdies, which, unless put a stop to, threatens to greatly damage the place as a summer resort.

THE Democratic press is pitching into Secretary Sherman at a lively rate. These attacks, however, are doing the Secretary much more good than harm.

SECRETARY SHERMAN opened the campaign in Maine with a strong speech at the City Hall, Portland, on Wednesday last. The Secretary was enthusiastically received by an immence audience.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin, at their State convention held at Madison on the 23d inst., renominated Governor Smith on the first ballot. The convention adopted a hard money and national sovereignty platform.

GERMANY is getting alarmed again. A French General has been permitted to view the Russian coast defences, a favor seldom granted to foreigners, and the Berlin papers see in this a direct menace to Germany.

IN a recent engagement with the Zulus, the forces under Lord Chelmsford gave the former a severe thrashing, killing about one thousand and taking a large number of prisoners. Sir Garnet Wolseley thinks this will wind up the war.

THE annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Saratoga, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August. Every banking firm, national bank, State bank, and savings bank in the United States is entitled to send one delegate.

YELLOW FEVER is still spreading at Memphis and other points, although not so rapid as at first. Several new cases were reported yesterday in Memphis and New Orleans, and one death in Louisville. A camp has been established outside of Memphis, and the Government is furnishing rations.

THE New York *Sun*, in speaking of Ewing's chances for the Presidential nomination, in case he is elected Governor of Ohio, says: "No man can stand for a moment as a Democratic candidate for President who is in favor of reenacting the odious inquisitorial, unconstitutional income tax. Gen. Ewing may answer for Governor of Ohio; but he will never do for President of the United States. One candidate is disposed of." Guess Ewing will feel mighty mean when he reads that.

WE clip the following item from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "Once more is the story denied that Mr. Quay was urged for the place of Secretary of War. The denials are a useless waste of energy. There is a strong impression abroad that Mr. Quay aims at something of more value. A couple of years as Secretary are not to be sought at the expense of a chance for six or more years as Senator from this famous Commonwealth." It occurs to us, that this announcement is premature, and before Mr. Quay reaches the United States Senate he will have to Grow.

The Watchman Convicted of Political Lying by the Record.

The *Watchman* of last week publishes a series of resolutions which it asserts were embodied in the platform adopted by the Republican party in convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last.

The resolutions published in the *Watchman*, which are a tissue of political lies, and misrepresentations, and which are the legitimate offspring of the maudlin brains that furnishes the slush and treason for that sheet, are as follows:

1st. That the Republican party is the same old crowd of corrupt, self opionated loyalists that brought on the war, stayed at-home and stole while it was going on, and who have brought on the financial distress and suffering upon the country that our people are now experiencing.

2d. That it is in favor of a centralized government or monarchy.

3d. That it is opposed to elections if soldiers are not allowed to control them, and that it favors the retention and payment of all the drunken marshals that its party can appoint and find places for on election day.

4th. The Democratic party deserves the condemnation of every loyal stay-at-home, because a Democratic congress refused to vote money to pay U. S. troops and Radical marshals for interfering at elections.

5th. That the Radical party is in favor of paying the bondholder in gold, in favor of nation banks as they now exist and operate, and in favor of keeping times just as they now are, with all their taxes, suffering and financial distress.

6th. That it is in favor of a tariff that will keep wages at just what they now are and pay them in store orders.

7th. That it believes in Hayes and fraud generally.

8th. That it believes in Democrats keeping soldiers in office, but Radicals are excused for turning them out if dirty politicians can be found to fill their places. (For further particulars inquire of Quay, Beaty or Rodgers.)

9th. That it sympathizes with the carpet baggers and thieves of the Southern States.

10th. That the United States is not a Confederacy; it is a Monarchy.

11th. That the Supreme Court is the supreme power and Joe Bradley is our God.

12th. That if the Radical party in this State has not been honest during its long lease of power it will try to make the people believe it has been by saying so very positively itself.

13th. That it pledges itself against discrimination in freights and endorses the action of its representatives in the last Legislature who voted *against* the bill preventing the discrimination it refers to. (O, Consistency!)

14th. That Hoyt and Cameron are bully boys.

The above is a correct condensation of their platform.

We also publish in another column, the entire Republican platform adopted at Harrisburg last week, the reading of which clearly shows how wilfully the *Watchman* misrepresents the declaration of principles set forth therein. It is somewhat surprising that the *Watchman*, notwithstanding the waning of its prestige, and the going down of its political sun, still persists in pursuing its course of political lying and falsification. It is high time it would cease to insult its narrow circle of readers by presuming upon their ignorance. It should realize that its readers have long since ceased to accept what appears in its mendacious columns as gospel. Most of its readers have access to other political papers and principles, in and by which they are enabled to learn the truth as to politics, and to see the wilful untruthfulness of the columns of the *Watchman*. If the *Watchman* would learn to be somewhat fair, and endeavor when discussing the action of the party that differs from it in politics, to *hover* at least near the truth, it might realize that it would be a step toward stemming the current of failing prestige and political influence. It probably could hardly be considered best for Meekism to be suddenly crushed out of the politics of Centre county.

But if the *Watchman* does not endeavor to quit lying and insulting its readers with pure political falsification, by presuming upon their stupidity and ignorance, the political sun of Meekism will speedily set, never more to rise again.

A Financial Dodge.

The New York *Independent*, under the above heading, briefly reviews the platform adopted at the Democratic convention at Harrisburg. It says: "The sixth resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention declares:

'That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.'

This resolution is intended to be a political trick to induce hard-money and soft-money Democrats to work together for party victory. The principles of these two classes of Democrats are diametrically opposed. The soft-money Democrats are virtually Greenbackers; and the hard-money Democrats believe that the money of the Constitution is coined money, and that only. What did the convention mean by 'paper convertible into coin,' as a part of the 'constitutional currency?' Did it mean bank-notes, or did it mean Government legal-tender notes? These questions the resolution conveniently dodges and was intended to dodge. The resolution was framed from a set purpose to make it an ambiguity.

No longer than three years ago the Democrats of Pennsylvania solemnly declared that 'the statute for the resumption of specie payment on the first day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute.' They further said: 'It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business men, and ought to be forthwith repealed.' These Democrats would then have repealed that 'statute,' if they had had the power; and if this had been done there would be now no paper in this country 'convertible into coin' at par.

The simple truth is that modern Democracy has been constantly shifting its position on almost every question, as the means of winning votes. It has no fixed character, except that of uncertainty and greed for power. We know of no better type of the party than can be found in Samuel J. Tilden, who has evidently been manipulating the Democrats of Pennsylvania and getting things ready for himyelf as a candidate for the Presidency. He Tildenized the party once, and he means to do it again. It would not be surprising if his cunning, backed up by money, should succeed a second time."

SINCE Greenbackism has been swallowed up by successful resumption, we learn of many thoughtful Republicans who were partially captivated by the Greenback theory, who emphatically announce their allegiance to the Republican party Among those who announce themselves as stronger Republicans than ever, is Samuel S. Gray, Esq., of Patton township, who was on the Greenback ticket last fall for County Commissioner. The truth is, it would have really been a good thing for the county had he been elected, as he is a man of intelligence and integrity, who recognizes and faithfully discharges every honest and honorable obligation.

COMMITTEES, and others, who desire copies of speeches on the important issues made at the last session of Congress, can get them, in any quantity, by addressing Republican Congressional Committe, Washington. The demand for the debates is so great that the committee is unable to supply them gratuitously, consequently a small amount will be charged. Just now the people are anxious to read and understand the issues of the hour, and campaign committees should be supplied with them for distribution. People will have more time to read and reflect now than next year, when the excitement of the Presidential campaign is dpon them.

Republican Platform Adopted at Harrisburg.

Resolved, 1. That the Republican party, again forced to stand forward for the defense of human rights, after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom, and national honor, which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and in armed conflict.

2. That we appeal to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest, by their votes, the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the domination of men who but lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field—the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of supremacy.

3. We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the national laws which protect the purity of the ballot-box and secure fair elections. The election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to national control, any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at national elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

4. That the Democratic party having committed itself to an attempt to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction measures intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections, and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

5. That we are in favor of the discharge of the national debt in coin according to the understanding between the Government and the lender; of a paper currency redeemable in coin; and of the existing national banking system. We congratulate the country upon returning national prosperity, and Republican National Administration, of the successful resumption of specie payments. Our currency, the best ever afforded the country, is restored in its par value; the national credit has been maintained and strengthened; and the burden of the national debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed.

6. That to the policy and practice of protection to home industry and home production inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce, and for the prosperous condition and strength of the national finances; and that to the continuance of that policy must we look in the future for assured prosperity and peace throughout our whole country. In fostering the same we desire to insure constant employment to labor at remunerative wages.

7. That the firm stand of the President in vindicating the prerogatives of the co-ordinate departments of the Government meets the hearty appaoval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

8. We call on the veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from offices by the Democratic Congress and the transfer of their places to rebel soldiers, whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepentant treason and unending hate of the nation.

9. That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren, who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them be of good cheer. Fraud and force cannot always triumph, even in a region where fraud and force find a congenial home. If a solid South now deprives them of their just rights, a solid North will not fail, in due time, to secure them that perfect freedom which is the birthright and inheritance of every American citizen.

10. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league; its constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. That the tribunal established by the Constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursuance thereof, is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted unless repealed by the law-making power or declared void by said court, neither law-maker, citizen nor State has a right to nullify.

12. That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Repdblican party, the steady reduction of the State debt, and the enforced compliment of the present Democratic Treasurer that not one dollar of the public funds had been lost or misplaced during the seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds, prove that official integrity and financial skill have been the benefits conferred by our party on the taxpayers of the State, and merits the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

13. That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination in freights by the carrying companies of the country.

14. That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Hoyt, and the stalwart attitude of Senator Cameron in resisting the revolutionary riders so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

THE inducement which Tammany is holding out to Clarkson N. Potter, says the *Tribune*, to play second fiddle to Judge Church is that the Judge will be elected United States Senator to take Mr. Kernan's seat, thus promoting Mr. Potter to the Governorship. Mr. Potter is a poor judge of taffy if he doesn't recognize its true flavor in that sort of talk.

THE Hon. John Welsh, Minister to England from the United States, has withdrawn from the British Mission. It is said that the cause of his resignation is domestic bereavements, he having recently lost a brother and sister.

BUTLER has taken the field in Massachusetts, and respectable Democrats are hunting for a hole to crawl into.

LOCAL SHORTS.

—Harry Green's cigars are pronounced "boss."

—Big market on Tuesday morning, and plenty of buyers.

—The Presbyterians, it is said, are soon to have a Sunday-school picnic.

—Use carbolated iron to disinfect your premises. It is the best thing yet. For sale at Green's.

—Saturday was a good day for spring chickens. We saw two or three wagon loads in town.

—Miss Mary Orbison, of Huntingdon, niece of Mrs. H. Orbison, of this place, is visiting at Mrs. Dr. Hayes'.

—Mr. Win Montgomery, with his son Joseph, made a trip to the sea shore last week, returning on Monday.

—Everybody should cool themselves with Birch beer, a delicious temperance beverage, at Green's drug store.

—The rains of last week did pastures a great deal of good, where the grass had become short and parched from the dry weather.

—We learn from one of our exchanges that W. H. H. Brainerd, formerly of the Tyrone *Herald*, is editing the Sidney *Telegraph*, Neb.

—There was a social hop at the Brockerhoff House last Wednesday night. The Repasz string band, of Williamsport, furnished the music.

—A thousand parrots make music for an Allentown man, and a thousand voices exclaim that Sechler & Co. sell the best and purest groceries in the county.

—We see by the Lock Haven *Journal* that Mr. John Duncan, of this place, was looking over the Normal School and points of interest in that city, on Saturday.

—The rain fell on Saturday for about three hours in a business like manner. The crops about Howard were flooded, and in some places washed out of ground.

—Martin Kemmerer finished his six days walking match in Lock Haven on Saturday night. He made his 450 miles, and had one hour and eleven minutes to spare.

—If you want to live a long and healthy life, buy your groceries of Sechler & Co. Nothing like having pure goods for cooking purposes. This firm sells none but fresh and genuine articles.

—Judge Irwin's new brick building, on High street, to be used as a law office, will soon be ready for the furniture. The painting and finishing inside was done by Doak & Loneberger, and is a neat job.

—Huckleberries and cream, says the Clearfield *Times*, ain't so bad to take. Perhaps not up your way. Down this way, though, a man who would take them isn't thought any better of than any other thief.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Sandy Lake, Pa., has a newspaper, called the *Local*.

—The Luzerne *Leader* has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

—The Warren (Ark.) *Whetstone* has a revolver at the head of its editorial column.

—The editor may consider himself safe, for the Good Book says that the writeous are never forsaken.

—An Article entitled "From the Chancellor's Beer Bench," cost a Berlin editor four weeks' imprisonment.

—F. D. Root, for many years city editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, has accepted a "sit" on the New York *Times*.

—Always some hitch about it—harness.—*American Puruch*. Always some ifch about it—a mosquito bite.—*The Union*.

—P. E. Baum, formerly connected with the West Chester *Republican*, has taken an interest in the Bryn Mawr *Home News*.

—The New Haven *Union* has an editorial enquiring, Who are dishonest? Don't look down this way, it isn't us.—*Bridgeport Standard*.

—The *Advocate and News*, Geneseo, Ill., Henry L. Kines editor, has dropped the *Advocate*, and it now appears as the *Henry County News*.

—*Uptejeningens Tidchuarf*, published at Swede Frove, Minnesota, is the only Swedish paper devoted to anti-religion in the United States.

—Advice to modest printers—if you think you are lacking in the "brass" to succeed, go slowly, but surely, and buy rule.—*Printer's Register*

—Thomas T. Kinney, of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*, has been re-elected President of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

—D. M. Ream, editor of the Culpepper, Va., *Times*, who was shot in an election affray on May 22d, died June 2d from the effects of the wound.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* uses no italics in its office. Reason why—it needs no emphasis to its opinions that clean Roman type cannot give.

—The Spirit Lake (Ia.) *Beacon* has, it claims, the old Washington hand press of the first paper issued in that State, in Burlington, nearly 50 years ago.

—George C. Gorham, late Secretary of the United States Senate, has assumed the management of San Francisco's new daily paper, the *Morning Herald*.

—The *American* and *Gazette* of Sunbury, Pa., have been consolidated under the name of the *Gazette and American*, Messrs. Youngman & Wilvert, publishers.

—Three Bulgarian journals have been started: *Truth*, a religious and literary publication; the *Goard*, comic and satirical, and the *Bulgarian Iáon*, a political journal.

—Among the fifty-six or seven members of Parliament from Ireland, in the House of Commons, says the London *World*, are half a dozen practiced journalists of ability.

—The *Saratogian* sometimes tells the truth, but when it says there isn't a religious paper in the country equal to it, we feel it our duty to say that it —prevaricates!—*Albany Argus*.

—It is said that so much alike are ancient and modern Greek, that any one who can read Plato and Thucidides can get the meaning out of an Athenian newspaper of to-day.

—The editors-in-chief of three of the leading New York papers are bachelors—Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, and William H. Hurlbert, of the *World*.

—The Rome *Sentinel* gets off this rough joke: The sharpest paper we had hold of lately is No. 1 sand paper.—*Albany Argus*. The No. 1 *Sand Paper* is the only paper that can be supported easily from a sand bank.

—The editor of the Tionesta *Forrest National* has three young ottars, and the family cat is suckling them with great satisfaction to all concerned. The editor dug them out of a hole and carried them home in his pocket. Editors will carry anything home in their pockets.—*Forrest and Stream*.

Poetry.

MARGUERITE.

A modest maiden, yet a wise,
With chestnut hair and hazel eyes,
Whose glance one always likes to meet,
So deep its gale, so calm and sweet;
Clear beaming with quiet gladness,
Subdued as by an unknown sadness:
Too trustful in its holy love
For aught but purer worlds above

A low, broad brow, with dreamy thought
And noble aspirations fraught,
A subtle mingling of the whole
Of earthly clay and heavenly soul,
A face, that meet it where I might,
In joy to-day, in woe to-night,
Would cause (and why I cannot tell)
The hot tears to my eyes to well.

'Twas so, one day she crossed my path,
I half believed her not of earth.

So sweet that wistful gaze; in vain
I turned away, for look again
I must; and then I knew too well
By that, in which e'en lay the spell,
That hidden something told too true,
That ne'er in heavenly gardens grew,
As yet, this blossom, all too rare
For earthly soil and earthly air.

Ah! sweet, shy flower; 'twas not for long
That thou did'st mingle with the throng;
Yet thou, unconscious, shed'st a ray
Of purity athwart their way,
As does their guardian angel wet,
Though now with heavenly armor girt.
I'd not recall thee, though my eyes
Are dim with tears; though choking sighs
Fill my sad heart with many an ache,
I'll still them all for they dear sake.

—*Chamber's Journal*

"OLD TIMES."

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a truthful heart and light brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A glimmering Cross and a glittering Crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of spring in the breezy woods,
Swift wafts from the quivering pines—
Blue violet's eyes beneath green hoods,
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds,
Bird warbles and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and and a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow—
Three golden links of a broken band,
A tiny track in the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobs in the slumbrous air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng,
Sinks down on the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes,
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody floweth from far away,
And we call it now "Old Times."

Our Story Teller.

Abbie's Old Furniture.

"The impudence of it!" said old Mrs. Dennison, fanning herself vigorously. "Abigail! I am surprised at you? How can you sit there as calm as if that man had only asked for a glass of milk!"

"But, grandma," said Abigail, in the low musical voice habitual to her, "I do not think he meant to offend you."

"What did he mean, then, I should like to know? You are city bred; pray, tell an ignorant old country woman if it is customary for gentlemen to walk into strangers' houses and offer to buy their tables and chairs?"

"Not exactly that, grandma; but just now everybody is crazy about old furniture, and it is bought at fabulous prices wherever it can be found. I suppose this gentleman—"

"He is a puppy not a gentleman!"

"This puppy, then," said Abbie, with the faintest gleam of fun in her brown eyes, "has heard of your having furniture here more than a century old, and may have heard, too, that we are not wealthy—"

"Say it out! That we are wretchedly poor!"

"Yes—and he might think the prices now paid for such furniture as is here, would give you many comforts."

"There! there! say no more. I am a peppery old idiot! But, Abigail, child, every stick of this furniture was brought by my grandfather from England. It is as dear to me as the old house itself. That old cabinet that the young monkey desired to purchase was brought from India by my uncle when I was a little child. He had been fifty years in India, and we supposed him a wealthy man, but he came home old, feeble, almost childish, lived less than a year, and left nothing but his wardrobe and that old cabinet, which he gave to me."

Having heard the same story many times before, Abbie may be forgiven if her attention wandered a little, and she thought wistfully of the good that might be done with the money offered for the old cabinet, a gem of Indian work. She was a gentle, dark-eyed girl of twenty-two, a teacher in a school in New York, and spending her summer vacation with her grandmother in the ancestral home on the Hudson.

The house was very large, very old, and yet very comfortable, being substantially built and well furnished. For many long years all the upper rooms had been closed, and Mrs. Dennison, her daughter and one servant occupied the first and second floors, living upon a very narrow income, that would now be still smaller. For the daughter, a widow, drew an annuity from her husband's estate that ceased when she died, the winter before the opening of this story.

It seemed to Abigail Dennison that her duty called her to remain with her aged relative, her only one, too, on her father's side; and yet, if she gave up her teacher's position and salary, what were they to live on? It was a hard problem to solve. Mrs. Dennison was nearly ninety years of age, and in those close upper rooms Abbie thought there was what would bring money enough to make her last years comfortable. Yet, when she gently hinted as much large tears rolled down the old lady's withered cheeks.

"Let the things stay till I'm dead, Abigail," she said. "You will have the house then, and all is in it. It will all be yours to sell or keep, and I will not make any condition with you, but let it stay now as it has been all my life."

"I will never speak of it again," Abbie said quickly. "I am only sorry I was not here this morning to spare you the annoyance of seeing your would-be customer. What did he look like?"

"He looked well enough, tall and with a frank, pleasant face. His card is somewhere about here—there on the centre-table."

What made Abbie's face flush rosy-red, her eyes soften to tenderness, her lips quiver in the sweetness of smiles, as she looked at the slip of pasteboard?

"Do you know him?" Mrs. Dennison asked.

"I have met him at Aunt Josie's."

Mrs. Dennison sniffed! Aunt Josie was her favorite aversion, a sister of Abigail's mother and a fashionable woman of society.

"Your Aunt Josie had better let you alone, filling your head with frivolity. I suppose this is some dandy then."

"Oh, no, grandma. Dr. Barclay is anything but a dandy. He is young and likes society, but he is devoted to his profession, and everybody speaks well of him."

"H'm—yes! Perhaps Abigail, you had better go down to the village with the tidies you knit for Mrs. Keats. You look warm in this close room, and I dare not have the windows open, my rheumatism is so bad."

So Abbie accepted her dismissal, wondering how much her face had betrayed. It had been a surprise to her to read Dr. Stephen Barclay's name upon the card her grandmother's visitor had left, and she was conscious of some change in her face. And yet she had no confession to make. Dr. Barclay loved her and had won her love, but their united incomes were insufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and Aunt Josie had positively forbidden an engagement:

Yet as Abbie walked slowly in the July sun down to the village it did seem a little hard that she could not have seen Stephen, even for a moment. There was a suspicious dew in her eyes, when she heard a firm quick step behind her, and a moment later a well-known well-loved voice said:

"I hoped you would come out, darling!"

"Oh, Steve," she said, reproachfully, "why did you come?"

"For various and sundry reasons. But will you not say you are glad to see me?"

"Yes," she answered, cordially, and frankly, "I must be glad to see you."

"And will you try to make my peace with the old lady? I shall be at N—— for a month's vacation, and I must see you. Let me explain. Your Aunt Josie told my sister—you know Harriette?"

"I have met her."

"Well, you probably found out that all the new manias have her for a votary. So just now she is crazy for old furniture. Your aunt told her of the treasures in your grandmother's house, and Harriette let me have no peace until I promised to try to secure her a few bits. When I heard it was your grandmother who was the fortunate possessor, knowing you were here, I did not require much further urging. But," —this rather ruefully—"I made a mess of it the first thing."

"I am afraid you offended grandma," said Abbie, frankly; "but I will tell her how it all happened, and," with a smile full of mischief, "she is always ready to make poor Aunt Josie a scapegoat."

Then they chatted of themselves, of that future together that seemed so remote, but which they still hoped might open its gates for them. They were happy in spite of the cloudy prospect, and Abbie's tidies being left at the store, they returned slowly towards the house, where Mrs. Dennison was wondering what could detain Abigail so long.

It was not a difficult matter to win her forgiveness for Stephen's involuntary offense, and his frank, unaffected manners, his gentle courtesy and deference for her age and sex, made a pleasant impression upon her. He returned to the "Spread Eagle," the village hotel, quite sure of his welcome, during his sojourn there, at Mrs. Dennison's.

Day was dawning the next morning when a messenger wakened him and handed a tiny note:

"DEAR STEPHEN:—Grandma has been taken suddenly ill. Can you come to her? ABBIE."

Hurrying to obey the summons, he found Mrs. Dennison dangerously ill. Every day, for more than a week, he gave his professional skill, careful attention, constant watchfulness, but was powerless to stay the advance of death in the aged frame. One morning she asked to see him alone. Abbie went into another room.

"Dr. Barclay," the old lady said, "I am dying. Will you answer a few questions frankly?"

"I will," he said, gently and gravely.

"You love Abigail!"

"With all my heart!"

"And you are a poor man?"

"I have a small income and my profession."

"If you had a house added could you live?"

"With economy."

"My death will leave Abigail her own mistress, and this house, with all it contains—with also the land adjoining—will be hers. There is a chance for a medical man here, as there is no resident physician in the village. Will you take the risk, and marry Abigail to day?"

"Gladly!"

"If, after I am dead, you need ready money, they tell me the furniture will sell well. It is all Abigail's, remember, to keep or sell, as she will!"

It caused an effort, even when she was dying, to say this; and Dr. Barclay, appreciating this, said:

"We will try to keep it!"

"Now, call Abigail."

It was necessarily, a very quiet, solemn wedding, and three days later, Mrs. Dennison died, blessing her children for their tender care of her. But after the funeral was over, and some thought must be given to the future, Dr. and Mrs. Barclay, counting up their available funds, found they amounted to a most miserable sum.

"Until I get into practice, Abbie," Stephen said, "it looks like slow starvation."

"We will sell some of the furniture. And by the way, grandma said you were anxious to have the old Indian cabinet."

"Harriette would give two hundred dollars for it!"

"Why that would be wealth!" cried Abbie.

"Suppose we send it off? But first we must empty it."

And as they pulled out the drawers, Abbie told Stephen the old story of the old Indian merchant who had so disappointed his heirs.

"His mind was enfeebled," she said, "and he was probably robbed, for there was proof that he made a vast sum of money."

In the drawers of the cabinet they found shells, quaint little articles of bygone days, some of Mrs. Dennison's treasures, and when it was finally empty, Abbie, holding a narrow drawer in her hand, said:

"I hate to part with it! I cannot imagine how that corner will look without it. See, Steve, what a funny drawer this is, as shallow as a tray, and yet so deep in the space for it."

"It has a false bottom!" cried Stephen in some excitement. "There must be a spring in some of that mother-of-pearl work."

But if there was, it was too securely hidden for them to find it.

"Let me take out the back," cried Stephen. "It will not hurt the drawer, and there is certainly a false bottom."

He pried the back off with his knife, and as he expected found a second drawer under the first, which, to his surprise, he drew out easily. Abbie gave one cry, a gasp, and closed her dazzled eyes.

For there, in small nests of black velvet, lay great drops of luminous beauty, rainbow tinted, brilliant eyes.

"Diamonds!" cried Stephen. "Cut but not set. Abbie, we are rich! My darling these are a fortune worth thousands of dollars. Your ancestor brought home his great wealth for us."

And Stephen was right. The diamonds were of great value, and their price, judiciously invested, made Abbie a rich woman for Stephen had every dollar settled upon her. There was a splendid house bought in New York, and Aunt Josie's heart was appeased for Abbie's foolish marriage; but in the summer the Barclays go to the house on the Hudson, where fashionable visitors declare their envy of the glory and beauty of Abbie's old furniture.

A Snake Adventure.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says: Near Conway, Falkner county, there lives an old man named Foster Armstead, a preacher. Last Monday night the old man's little girl complained after going to bed that her feet were cold. Very little attention being paid to the remark, she soon entered a similar complaint and requested her father to see what was the matter with her feet. The old gentleman approached the bed and carelessly threw off the cover, when, to his horror, there was coiled an immense snake.

The child was hastily lifted from the bed by the child's mother, and the father seizing a gun, fired at the snake, but in his excitement only wounded it—so slightly, in fact, that it escaped, gliding out the door and under the house. After the excitement had cooled down the child was again placed in the bed, and the family retired.

About twelve o'clock the parents were awakened by calls from the child. Springing up and lighting a lamp the old gentlemen found the snake lying at the child's feet, bleeding from the wound it had received. This time the old gentleman seized a stick of wood and killed the reptile, which measured over six feet in length.

Ex-Senator Henderson, who leads the Sherman movement in Missouri, and who was one of Horace Greely's original supporters, says that, notwithstanding the attempts to decry the Sherman movement, it is slowly gaining in strength. He is opposed to the nomination of Grant, and doubts whether he would have the united support of the Republican party if nominated. Mr. Henderson thought that President Hayes would stand well before the convention if he were not committed in his own letter against a second term. This opinion he based upon the ground that the President is now in accord with the stalwart wing of the party. Again adverting to the Grant movement, he said that there was no doubt of a public sentiment against a third term, and that Jefferson, who had been solicited to accept a third nomination, declined, preferring to follow the example of Washington.

Anecdotes of Prince Napoleon.

The father of the young prince Napoleon, though he loved the boy very dearly, rarely petted him save in public. One day the boy, then perhaps five years old, was crying with the toothache. The Emperor scolded him, saying that the future Emperor of France should be above all such weakness. "But it hurts me awfully, papa, replied the boy. "No matter," sternly rejoined the hero of Sedan; "stop up your ears with your fingers, and you will not feel the pain." The boy glanced at him in amazement, but followed his father's advice, and ten minutes latter announced that the pain was over.

Mild and amiable as he was, the prince occasionaliy yielded to temper when his playmates, the sons of Dr. Conneau and Gens. Fleury and Epinasse, were not ready to obey his whims. "I am a Napoleon," he said one day to young Epinasse, who had refused to race with him; "woe to him who will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young prince, when a little boy, could not be induced to mount a pony until he had been threatened by the severest punishment, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman.

Young Louis was frequently requested by his tutor, Gen. Froissard, to be prudent. "A prince," he was told, "should never commit himself one way or the other." A short while after he had been reminded of this duty, the son of Gen. Fleury asked him if he was hungry. "I would not like to express any opinion on the subject," young Louis gravely replied.

One day, at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Emperor and family happened to pass through the outside gallery of the Prussian department, where the immense Krubb gun was exhibited. It weighed 3,000 tons, and was mounted on a massive gun carriage about eighteen feet in height. The Experor was obliged to pass under it, and cast a stealthy glance at the monster without raising his head. The Prince Imperial, with boyliske inconsistence, sought to attract his father's attention to the gun by pulling the skirt of his frock coat. The Emperor gave him a jerk, and the party moved along. But the boy was not satisfied, and in a subdued tone, almost timidly, asked: "Why have you not got a bigger one, papa?" "I do not want war, child," the Emperor replied aloud. Applause greeted his words, but perhaps those of the boy were worthier of consideration.

He Would Brag.

A party of young men traveling in Europe had among them a citizen of our great republic who was so thoroughly patriotic that he could see no excellence in anything in the Old World as compared with his own country. Mountains, waterfalls, churches, monuments, scenery and all other objects of interest were inferior to what the United States could show. His companions became somewhat tired of his overweening boastfulness, and determined to "take him down a peg." The party spent a winter in Rome; and one evening, having all things prepared, they induced their Yankee friend to join a drinking bout, and so managed that they kept sober while he got gloriously drunk. Thereupon they took him into the catacombs, laid him carefully down, with a candle within reach, and retired a short distance out of sight to wait for developments.

After a while their friend roused up, having slept off his first drunken stupor, and, in a state of some astonishment, began endeavoring to locate himself, at the same time muttering: "Well—hic—this's a little strange. Wonner—hic—where I am, anyway."

He got out his match, lighted his candle, and began to study his surroundings. On each side were shelves piled with grinning skulls and niches filled with skeletons, while all about were piled legs, arms, ribs and vertebræ—a ghastly array and altogether new to him. He nodded to the skulls on one side with a drunken "How de do—hic?" and on the other with "How d'ye feel—hic—anyway?" took a look at his watch, and once more at his surroundings, got on his feet, took off his hat, and holding it above his head, remarked, loud enough for his friends to hear; "'S all right; 's—hic—all right. Morning of resurrection, by jingo!—hic. First man on the ground—'rah for United States! Allers ahead. 'Rah for me specially!"

He Wanted a Coffin.

A Teutonic friend of ours, whose wife had just died, went to the undertaker's to get the necessary coffin.

"How much is dem coffin dings?" inquired the man from Germany.

"Two hundred dollars," said the undertaker.

"Two hundred tollars!" repeated the dutchman. Dod's more as I've got."

"Well, that's my price," said the undertaker.

"You don't got some second-handed coffins, aint it?" asked the Teuton.

The man of coffins explained it to him that he had never used them over again.

"What! never?" said our friend.

"Well hardly ever," exclaimed the undertaker.

"What! never? well hardly never most never seldom always.

"What kind of language is dose?" said the dutchman in a rage, and then he added, "I guess I vaid dill dimes get a leedle petter," and he departed without his coffin.

A Historic Timepiece.

Among a number of objects belonging to Napoleon I., which passed into the possession of Napoleon III. the most interesting was a watch, which the former always carried upon his military expeditions, and from which he was not separated until the hour of his death at St. Helena. The First Napoleon bought this watch, which was not very valuable and was of very ordinary appearance, at Marseilles, when he was still a lieutenant of artillery, and although it often had need of repair, he refused to change it for a better one, even when he became First Consul and then Emperor. One day the Emperor looked at the watch before General Berthier, and found that it had stopped several hours before. In response to a remark made to him upon the subject by the General, the Emperor answered smiling, "Why blame the watch? We ourselves will stop some day." In after years the watch became the property of Napoleon III., who carried it with him upon his expeditions to Bulogne and Strasbourg. From the day when he was named Prince President until the moment of his death at Chiselhurst, it was with him constantly.

It is related by the friends of the Imperial family that on the day that Napoleon III. quit Paris and put himself at the head of his army, during the war of 1870, the watch suddenly stopped. The Emperor, who was very superstitious, saw in this incident a presage of evil, and was depressed during all the journey.

At the death of Napoleon III. the ex-Empress Eugenie gave the watch to her son, who also constantly carried it with him, and had expressed the wish always to preserve it carefully as a souvenoir of his father and great uncle. The Prince carried the watch with him upon his departure to the war in South Africa.

The sword that the Prince carried, and which was captured by the Zulus, also belonged to Napoleon I. The gold ring found on the body of the Prince was a jewel which came to him from his father, and to which was attached a seal which General Bonaparte brought back with him from Egypt.

Ancient History in a Cave.

A remarkable cave has been discovered on the farm of David Samuels, 10 miles from La Crosse, Minnesota. The cave is 30 feet long, 13 feet wide, and about 8 feet high. Above the quarry sand, which has evidently drifted in and covered the floor to the depth of from three to six feet, upon the walls, are very rude carvings representing men, arms, animals and implements, and some appear to be hieroglyphics. One picture represents men, with bows and arrows, shooting animals, three buffaloes and one rabbit. Another represents three animals, which, if large, must have been like the hippopotamus; another appears to represent a mastodon; on another picture, a moose is quite plainly delineated. There are eight representations that are canoes much carved, or hammocks, which they more resemble. One sketch of a man is very plain; the figure wears a kind of chaplet or crown, and was probably chief of his tribe or clan. There are many fragments of pictures, where the rock had decomposed. The rock is a course, soft white sandstone. On one side of the cave is a space about 2 feet high and 2½ in length, made into the wall. Above are the fragments of pictures, and below are lower fragments, showing that they were made when the rock was entire. From the depth to which decompositions reached in this dry and dark cavern, the inscriptions must be quite ancient. If the carving mentioned really represents the mastodon, the work must have been by mound-builders. The accumulated sand needs to be removed, to get a full view, and possibly human remains may be found. The entrance to the cave had evidently been covered by a land-slide, there being left only a small hole, where traps have been set for coons. The large number of these animals that were caught led to the belief that the space inhabited by them must be large, and investigation led to the discovery of the cave. Over the entrance, since the land-slide, a poplar, 18 inches in diameter, has grown, which shows conclusively that the cave has not been occupied by human beings for more than a century.

Advice to Bathers.

With a view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, the Royal Humane Society of England issues the following seasonable advice to bathers:

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in the boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately if there is the slightest feeling of chilliness.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast.

Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

Adroit Thieves in Paris.

An adroit band of thieves have been "working" Paris with the deaf "racket." An old gentleman arrived at a wine shop at the hour when it was most crowded, and gave an order. When his liquor was brought to him he cried out in harsh tones so often noticed among the deaf that he had not been given what he had asked for; then having thus secured the attention of the guests proceeded to make inquiries about an imaginary resident in the neighborhood. He shouted, and the waiter had to bellow in reply, and as the deaf man made the most ludicrous mistakes in attempting to catch his meaning everybody laughed, and the merry customers guyed the poor old man to their hearts' content till he got angry and departed. Meanwhile his accomplices had broken into the upper stories of the wine shop and rifled them during the confusion. Over fifty robberies of this kind had been committed when M. Jacob, the famous head of the detective service, pounced on the gang. He had seen three men slip into a doorway at dusk while a fourth entered the wine shop and followed the latter, giving orders to the other officers to secure the three accomplices. Signing to a policeman to accompany him, Jacob entered the shop, and just as the man with his hand to his ear, was bawling, "Louder—I'm deaf!" he remarked, in an ordinary tone of voice: "This officer 'll escort you to the police surgeon." The deaf man drew a knife and attempted to dash out, but Jacob knocked him down with his life preserver and handcuffed him. All four men proved to be notorious thieves. Subsequently five others, including two women, were taken. About 6,000 francs in money, together with jewels, watches and an immense quantity of valuable goods, clothing, etc., was found at their headquarters.

Old and New.

Why are good resolutions like a squall baby at church? Because they should always be carried out.

Many a young man who sows his wild oats trusts to the grasshopper of forgetfulness to destroy the crop.

"Is Life Worth Living" is the title of a new book by a bilious Englishman. Let him ask an easy one. Is death worth dying?

Upon the adjournment of Congress, Aleck Stephens, it is said, crawled into an envelope and franked himself home.

The fisherman is a tryangler sort of a fellow.—Syracuse *Times*. He is often a sort of wretched angler fellow besides.—*Whitehall Times*.

The price of silk has advanced 15 per cent., because of the failure of the silk crop abroad. This will make hard times for husbands again.

Careful housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup tureen)—"La, who'd 'a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I knew it wasn't lost. I never lose anything."

A photographer in the interior of Michigan advertises among his accessories "a new front gate—just the thing for a lover's picture." He ought to secure a lively run of custom.

The manager of a burlesque troupe will tell you that seeing his show will drive away sorrow, and yet he'll get mad as a wet hen if you suggest that his is a woe begone company.

A young lady pupil of a high school put on a mass of false hair, penciled her eyebrows, rouged her cheek, etc., and then went to the commencement and read her essay, entitled "Deception a Prevailing Folly."

A scissors peddler in Chicago has been doing quite a profitable business selling good-for-nothing scissors at fancy prices by pretending to have been sent to different ladies by a neighbor.

Kankakee has a justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch. This is his formula: "Have 'er?" "Yes." "Have 'im?" "Yes." "Married; $2."

The sporting season has arrived when the amateur hunter goes into the forest and shoots the farmer's $10 cow under the impression that it is a deer, and afterwards pays the farmer $25 to settle the matter and keep it quiet.

A Michigan lady is "amused at the argument pro and con. allowing the men to smoke in the house. Now I never saw a man who did not smoke in his own house if he pleased, so I presume the women all allow it."

An Ohio lady writes: "When I went to housekeeping I made a vow (to myself) that I would never use one drop of liquor in my cooking. I have kept house for eight years, have been called a good cook, and have never broken my vow."

A London newspaper relates that when a Frenchman, who fell overboard from the steamer which took the Cobden Club back from Greenwich, was rescued and returned to the deck, the first thing he courteously said was that he hoped he had not kept the steamer waiting.

A Duke street boy helped himself to all the good things on the table, which was contrary to orders. "George, didn't I tell you that you must say please and ask for things that you want?" said his mother. "Yes, ma," he replied, "but our new minister says God helps him who helps himself, and that's why I did."

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CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS,

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
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CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT

LOUIS DOLL'S,

17-3m BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

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FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

ORGANS.

ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00
13- " " 3 " " " " - - 75.00, " " 340.00

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. ***Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.***

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00. New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New White, 25.00. New Improved Howe, 22.50.
New St. John, 25.00. Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

vol 11-8-tf

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 29, 1879:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 30 a m
" " Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" " Williamsport		2 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" " Renovo		5 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 15 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 50 p m
" " Lock Haven		10 00 p m
" " Williamsport		11 20 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 00 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.50 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-1f

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6500 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 29-4w

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Selve.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,
Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa.
10-27.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own physician as to its merits over all other.
20 4t

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue of each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,156 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

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To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

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OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, NY & PHILA

SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

TRY IT

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ne year, in advance.....$2 00
f not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
f not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

paper will be discontinued until arrearare paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Treasurer,
HON. SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester County.

Republican State Convention.

Hon. Samuel Butler, of Chester Co., the unanimous choice for State Treasurer.

The State Convention convened in the Hall of House of Representatives on Wednesday of last week and organized by choosing the Hon. L. W. Hall, formerly a State Senator from this district, temporary chairman.

Mr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, moved that the rules of the House of Representatives govern this convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hooten, of Chester, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all resolutions or propositions other than those relating to the organization of the convention, shall be referred without debate or vote to the Committee on Resolutions, and unless reported by a majority of said committee shall not be considered or acted on by the convention.

Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one from each Senatorial district.

General Lilly, of Carbon, offered the following which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Permanent Organization shall consist of one member from each Senatorial district, to be selected by the delegates; and that said committee shall meet in the State Library immediately after their appointment.

Irrepressible Wolfe of Union county, offered the following resolution, which was referred under the resolution just adopted without reading; but Wolfe set up such a howl that, at the suggestion of Senator Cooper of Delaware county, the resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the "Riot Bill" in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it."

The resolution was again referred, and the proceedings were attended with no further interruptions. Captain Simler of Philipsburg, was a member of the committee on organization. Our fellow-townsman, Jas. Milliken, Esq., represented this Senatorial district, (and is the author of the sixth resolution) and Postmaster Harris represented the district as a Vice President of the convention. A more earnest and intelligent body of delegates never assembled in Harrisburg. Hon Galusha A. Grow was chosen permanent chairman, who addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Accept my thanks for the honor conferred by the vote just announced. I congratulate you, and the Republican party may well congratulate the country, on the favorable auspices of the times.

RESUMPTION REVIVES INDUSTRIES.

Resumption of specie payment brings with it revived industries, and in place of the calamities foreboded by the prophets of evil, there comes employment for idle labor, with still greater encouragement and brighter hopes for the future. [Applause.] What the teachers of a new political economy declared a year ago to be a physical impossibility is to-day an accomplished fact. [Applause.]

The Democratic party, faithful to its record for consistency, repudiates, as usual, the platform of its last convention. [Laughter.] So "the Democratic party as a whole" now believes, for this year at least, that labor is entitled to receive for its toil something better than a promise of uncertain fulfillment in an indefinite future.

There are certain great laws of trade and commerce which the rantings of political demagogues and time-servers cannot change. Of which the most essential, in order to secure successful and staple industries in all times of peace, is that the money used in the transaction of business should itself be a real value, or for convenience, a representative convertible, at the will of the holder, into real value; and that the standard of that real value should be recognized as of the same value by all who deal in it, or in the commodities for which it is exchanged. Otherwise somebody must of necessity be the loser by its use.

A depreciated or worthless currency is a representative of the destruction of value, of loss, not gain. The laborer who receives a real dollar for his day's work holds in it the representative of the value of a day's work; so of depreciated money of all kinds to the extent of the depreciation. The loss by a defective standard of value, like worthless money, falls in the end most heavily upon those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil.

DEMOCRATS SEEK TO RESERVE OLD HERESIES.

While the question of currency and kindred measures, which affect most directly the industrial interests of the country, are still unsettled in its legislation, a new political issue is forced upon the country in the attempt to revive some of the old theories of nullification and secession, and thus the people are called upon to settle at the ballot-box and in the forum questions which everybody had a right to suppose were finally settled in the field.

Is there to be no end of controversy? Is nothing ever to be regarded as finally settled? Did the ballot-box in eighteen hundred and sixty, after fifty years of heated discussion, settle nothing? Did the sword in one of the most gigantic wars of history settle nothing, unless it be to clothe the vanquished with power and authority to make their own terms of surrender and to fix the conditions upon which the victors may enjoy the government saved by their valor? [Applause.]

The logic of all wars, especially of civil wars, if they have any logic at all, is that the victors at the close of the contest have the right to fix the terms of surrender for the vanquished and to settle the policy of administration which they believe will best promote the welfare of the country. And the vanquished have certainly no cause of complaint if the policy so fixed applies, as in our case, to the victors themselves the same as to the vanquished.

Unless the sword in four years of bloody conflict settled forever that this is a nation, and that nullification or secession in any form is not to be resorted to by any portion of the American people as a remedy for political ills, then indeed was it a useless massacre of brave men.

There are only two constitutional methods by which laws once enacted can be rendered inoperative, the one by repeal, the other by the proper court declaring them void. So long as they remain valid enactments, the claim that either law-maker, citizen or State can rightfully nullify them by withholding support, is but a revival of the old doctrine of South Carolina nullification.

While a law remains a valid enactment, it is as much a disregard of duty and constitutional obligation for the law-maker to refuse the necessary appropriations of money to make it effective, as it is for the private citizen to disobey it. The act in both cases is the same and differs only in the remedy. In the case of the private citizen the remedy is in the courts; and in the case of lawmaker it is in the ballot-box, by the repudiation at the polls of a faithless public servant and of the party that sustains his acts.

The advent of the Democratic party to power in one branch of Congress, after sixteen years exclusion, was signalized by their refusing all appropriations of money for the support of the army.

And as soon as they have a majority in both branches of Congress it is claimed that the law-makers may of right refuse to apply the money collected from the people to the support of their Government, on the plea that certain laws are unwise if not unconstitutional. This is a mode of repealing laws not provided for in the Constitution, and is revolutionary and destructive of all forms of government.

This party begins in power in 1869, just where it ended in 1861. It ended then in an opposition to the army and a refusal to acquiesce in the constitutional forms of the Government. It comes back to legislative power and begins by refusing the necessary support for the army and by making war upon the constitutional forms of the Government.

THE WAR OF IDEAS GOES ON.

Thus the war of ideas goes on.

The people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, did, in March, 1869, establish the Constitution of the United States, as the form of government which they believed would best secure these ends. That there might be no mistake as to the authority and character of the government which they established, they declared, in the seventh article, that "this Constitution and all laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The tribunal which they established in the Constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursuance thereof was the Supreme Court of the United States.

Among the powers conferred upon Congress is one "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and each and every State is expressly prohibited from "entering into any treaty, alliance or confederation," or "into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." The Constitution of the United States is, therefore, in express terms and provisions, made for a nation and not for a confederation.

How, then, did the idea ever obtain that any local community could judge for itself as to the constitutionality of the laws of the government of the Union, and at will nullify such as it did not approve?

The devotees of slavery, while it lasted, constantly seeking greater security and more effective safeguards for its perpetuity, began by magnifying the power of the States, so as to place them as a bulwark behind which human bondage could entrench itself against any possible action of the government of the Union. In the increase and growth of the country they foresaw that the time was not far distant when the representatives in Congress from the non-slaveholding States would outnumber those from the slaveholding, and then their peculiar institution might be endangered by unfriendly legislation.

With the keen foresight characteristic of the representatives of a special or class interest, the votaries of slavery, led by Calhoun, for nearly a half century, devoted all their energies to creating a sentiment with the people of their section under the disguise and sugar-coating of State rights, of a local sectional allegiance, as paramount to that patriotism which springs from the love of a common country.

In order to alarm the citizen as to his future security and protection, the Government of the Union, its capital being outside the limits of the State, was persistently represented as a foreign Government, not responsible to the people, therefore dangerous to liberty. Hence the citizen must look to the local community in which he chanced to live for his protection; when in fact the only subversion of liberty and the rights of men in our whole history had been by State authority and by that alone.

These ideas, born of slavery, they infused through the caucus machinery of party organization, into the Democratic party as articles of its political faith on the proper distribution of the powers of government.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

The President and Congress elected by precisely the same voters that elect the constable and the justice of the peace, each and all alike the servants of the people; the term of office of the President not longer than that of most Governors, and that of members of Congress the same as the legislators of most of the States; and every branch of the Government of the Union, except the judiciary, amenable to the people and created by them, the same as are their State organizations, how is it possible for the Government of the Union to be any more dangerous to the liberties of the people than that of the State?

State Rights, properly understood, are those rights of local communities to form such rules and regulations for their own government as their geographic or social conditions seem to require for the promotion of their happiness and prosperity, not inconsistent with, or in contravention of the powers conferred on the Government of the Union.

The conditions or right of suffrage is left to each State to fix it as pleases, subject only to the limitations and prohibitions in the Constitution of the United States. But when so fixed the voter for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature becomes a voter of the United States within the limits of the State of his residence. It is then as much the duty of the Government of the Union to see that he is protected in the full and free enjoyment of that right as of any other guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

ALLEGIANCE BY THE CITIZEN AND PROTECTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Allegiance by the citizen and protection by the Government are correlative duties. The same authority that commands and appropriates the life and property of the citizen for its defense in time of peril is bound to protect that life, with all its rights, and that property, with all its incidents, against all lawless attacks wherever its jurisdiction extends.

A government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizen is unworthy the respect of the world, and a government that will not protect its loyal citizens deserves the contempt of the world.

Where is the justice in the government using the life and the property of the citizen for its own protection in time of danger and then, when the danger is passed of turning them over for protection and security to any local community, no matter what may be its character for lawlessness or its local and provincial prejudices against all persons not to the manner born?

That would be a restoration of the old view of State rights, which gave to local communities the power to make the utterance of the great truths of the Declaration of Independence a penitentiary offense, and to incarcerate in loathsome dungeons Christian philanthropists who gave a crust of bread or glass of water to the panting fugitive guilty of no offense save his love of liberty.

I am a citizen of the republic of America, living within the territorial limits of the State of Pennsylvania; and so long as I obey the laws of both, am entitled to protection for all my rights as man and citizen wherever I may go within the jurisdiction of the Constitution and the courts of that republic. [Applause.]

I forfeit no guaranteed rights of citizenship by crossing State lines; nor is the Government absolved from its duty and obligation to protect me in all rights and privileges secured or guaranteed by its laws, for by the Constitution itself they are made the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

I owe no allegiance to any petty local community paramount to that which I owe to the Government that guarantees to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government and protection against invasion and Domestic violence. [Applause.]

The statesmanship that regards the local community in which a man is born or in which he chances to live as wiser and better than any other, is akin to the self-righteousness that rejected the Saviour of mankind because he came out of Nazereth.

In our political system the doctrine that a local community is paramount to the nation is the child of American slavery, and whatever injustice there might be in other cases of visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children there can be none whatever in this case, for it has been a Pandora's box of national ills.

THREAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The threat of leading representatives of the Democratic party to undo all the legislation enacted to save the Union in the night of its peril, without the consent of those who saved it, and the still more violent and inexcusable threat to withhold, so long as they have a majority in either branch of Congress, the necessary appropriations of money for the support of the Government of the Union, unless their particular notions of States rights are respected, is akin to the threat made nineteen years ago to destroy the Union if its freemen in the mode prescribed by the Constitution should elect a President of the United States not acceptable to them. [Applause.]

The men who vowed then, amid the clash of arms and the din of battle, that whatever else might perish it should not be the free institutions of their fathers, in the same spirit vow, to-day, Hannibal like at the altar of their country, by the shades of half a million hero martyrs, sleeping in early graves; by the sighs and tears of an equal number of widows and orphans, sitting at disconsolate firesides; by the heroic sacrifices of a nation mourning its unreturning brave, that those who wrought all this misery and woe, shall not accomplish in peace what they failed to accomplish in war. [Applause and cheers loud and prolonged.]

Colonel Hooten of Chester county, named Samuel Butler as Chester county's choice for State Treasurer, presenting his claims in a forcible speech, when, on motion of Mr. Huntsinger, he was nominated by acclamation amid great enthusiasm, after which Mr. Butler came forward and accepted the nomination, thanking the delegate for the honor conferred.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Col. Frank C. Hooten, of Chester county, has been appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and C. L. Magee, of Allegheny, and Samuel F. Barr, of Dauphin, secretaries. Until further notice the headquarters of the committee will be at West Chester. About September 1st the headquarters will be moved to Philadelphia.

Our fellow townsman, S. D. Gray, Esq., is the member of the committe representing Centre county.

Samuel F. Barr, Esq., one of the secretaries, has been the private secretary of General Cameron for many years, and is a brother to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. "A house divided," &c.

General News.

Wm. Braceland, of Wheeling, West Va., defeated Edward Powell, of Pittsburgh, in a scull race on the Ohio river on Saturday.

The corn and tobacco crop of Eastern Virginia have been revived and the forest fires extinguished by copious rains recently.

George B. Durfee, treasurer of the Mechanic Mill at Fall River, Mass., is said to be a defaulter to the tune of $37,000. The cause was speculation in cotton, and Mr. Durfee has failed for about $100,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1879.

The administration of justice hereabouts, especially criminal justice, is characterized by inscrutable peculiarity. It may be remembered, that I spoke in my last about the amount of work done by judges and the absurdly disproportionate pay some of them take for doing it. A still more interesting paragraph might be written about the character as well as the quantity of the justice meted out to us, although considerably more than a paragraph would be required to do the subject justice. A question would be apt to arise as to how much verdicts and decisions depend for their quality upon the digestion or moods of those rendering them; and how it is that in a city where hundreds of cases of flagrant crime are passed by almost unnoticed, humble and trivial wrongdoing is sometimes visited with heavy doses of the majesty of the law. Defalcating officials, aristocratic brawlers and murderous politicians have the best possible chances of getting off cheaply, if not scot free, from their "little scrapes;" but one day this week a little boy took a bit of broken ice from a passing ice cart—as thousands of youngsters have done before him—whereupon he was promptly hauled into court and sternly sent to jail. Members of the "finest police in the world" levy a good deal heavier contributions than this every day of their lives, but nobody says a word. More than this, hardly a week passes in which one or more cases of brutal clubbing by the police is not reported, to say nothing of the more numerous instances which never get before the public. But what does local "justice" do about it? Practically nothing. Once in a while a policeman is reprimanded, or perhaps fined two or three days' pay, but more often the matter is treated as a joke and the officer complained of goes on with his clubbing with renewed energy. If the present police methods are persisted in, it won't be long before every citizen will have to carry his own revolver and club so as to have at least an equal chance with his blue-coated adversary.

Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Company, Coney Island, is in serious trouble. He has brought a storm of indignation about his ears, and all because he wishes to keep our Israelitish citizens away from his premises. The Jews of New York have not been so excited since Judge Hilton's famous pronunciamento excluding them from his hotel at Saratoga. Then they swore that Hilton and his crew should never see the color of their money again. They vowed that they would never buy at the Stewart-Hilton dry goods store, and insisted that the name of Hilton should be held up to everlasting scorn.

That excitement did not last long, for comparatively few Jews were affected by it. There were not many who were inclined to summer at an expensive Saratoga hostelry. But the Manhattan Beach blow was a sweeping one. All classes of Jews from the wealthiest to the poorest have been in the habit of congregating there, and to be deprived of the delights of the Beach would be to lose one of the chief charms of life in the heated term. The Jews are the most insane of all the Coney Island maniacs, and they make their visits with an ardor that would be commendable in some noble cause. However, if they like it, they have a right to please themselves, and only Mr. Corbin says they have not.

Mr. Corbin has expressed himself in very decided terms; he says that the Jews are offensive to his other class of patrons, and that if he must give up one class he would prefer it to be the Jews. But as an irrepressible man that I know, remarks: "You can't Jews between people in that way."

Our Hebrew friends are holding indignation meetings, and expressing themselves in very decided terms, albeit with commendable moderation, about the matter, but as a class, they will probably let Mr. Corbin and his company and his Manhattan Beach severely alone in future, and will patronize instead the many other beaches and hotels along the island at which they are entirely welcome. They will not invade Manhattan Beach by the thousands and overrun its piazzas to show their contempt for the company as many of them have threatened; such a proceeding would only act against them.

By the way the following story is told upon Mr. Corbin, though I will not vouch for its truth. It is said that every applicant for rooms at Manhattan Beach is subjected to a rigid cross questioning before he is permitted to enter the sacred precincts. The other day a gentleman approached the room clerk, and when that young man had adjusted his eye glass, arranged his necktie, revived himself with his perfumed handkerchief, and had taken a look up and down the piazza to see whether there were any pretty girls in sight, he deigned to lend an ear to his petitioner's request.

"Have you any vacant rooms?" inquired the gentleman.

"We have," answered the clerk.

"I would like one then."

"Very well; but you will have to answer the regulation questions. How old are you?"

The gentleman smiled and told.

"Married or single?"

"Single."

"What is your occupation?"

"I am a manufacturing jew—"

"Oh! that settles it; you can't have a room here."

"But you didn't hear me through. I was saying that I am a manufacturing jew—"

"Well, all right; move on. We don't want any Jews at this hotel."

"See here," said the gentleman, growing impatient; "let me have my say out, will you? I wanted to tell you that I am a manufacturing jeweler."

The sickly smile with which the unfortunate young man recognized his defeat, would have drawn tears from the eyes of a pawnbroker.

RADIX.

Summer Notes.

Aaron R. Taylor is clearing his voice at Sharon.

Counsellor George Bull gets fatter by sniffing the salt air.

Dr. Wm. H. Hooper, Grand Sachem, etc., is at Cape May.

Yachts at Atlantic can be had at almost your own price.

Walt Whitman sits by the surf at Atlantic and enjoys the sport.

D. L. Cresswell and family have been sojourning at Ashbury Park.

At Beheboth Beach can be found a very pleasant party of Philadelphians.

Colonel A. Wilson Norris and family are spending the summer at Atlantic.

F. C. Yarnall has temporarily left drugs for the solitude of Cape May Point.

James S. Chambers and Sam Collins have been enjoying themselves at the Cape.

Rev. Mr. Edwards, of St. Matthias P. E. church, is enjoying himself at Atlantic.

The Misses Ludlow, daughters of the Judge, may be seen daily on the beach at Atlantic.

The hotel at Ridley Park has been prospering this summer, and has over ninety names on its register.

Mr. Robert T. Gill had Special Agent Williams in tow at Atlantic last week. The sea breeze was beneficial to both.

Joseph Fareira, Morris Ebert, Jas. Anspach and E. T. Postlewhaite are guests of M. Hall Stanton, at the Cape.

W. A. M. Stewart, Dr. W. B. Gilmer, John M. Campbell and John E. McDonough are among the Cape May arrivals.

The Surf House, at Atlantic, is doing all that could be desired, and among its patrons are many of our best known people.

Prof. Asher is up to his eyes in business, preparing for successive hops at the Stockton. His "heel and toe" is the last sensation.

Judge Thayer, the Horrocks family, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Patterson, Dr. H. St. Clair Ash and S. Wetherill and family have registered at Saratoga.

The beautiful cottage of Mr. H. B. Tatham at the Cape having been rented, that gentleman and family are spending the summer at the Stockton.

Mr. Edward Biddle, Mrs. Edward Biddle, Miss Biddle, N. S. Fernon and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duffield have been stopping at Long Branch.

Coiner Bosbyshell, of the Mint, thinks the Marine Villa, at Cape May, a delightful place to spend a holiday. Spring Lake has no charms for him this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baugh, A. H. Morgan and George Heide Norris, Esq., are at Long Branch, the latter soon to be on his way to the coast of Maine.

People at Long Branch do not take kindly to the pier. Ten cents may do well enough for a cigar or cakes, but it is considered too much for a visit to the new pier.

Auctioneer Thomas Birch runs down now and then to Cape May. Early in the coming month he will combine business with pleasure in selling the lots in front of Congress Hall, upon which stood the outbuildings of the old hotel, and which has been laid out in handsome cottage cites.

Additional Local Mattrs.

—Half moon hill looks bright after the late rains.

—Call on Harry Green and get one of his celebrated cigars.

—Mr. John Hibler left town yesterday on a trip to Erie, to be absent several weeks.

—Adolphus W. Petriken, a Princeton student, who formerly resided in Bellefonte, visited his friends in town last week.

—Among the improvements up town we notice a new hitching post in front of the law office of Bush, Yocum & Hastings.

—To prevent sickness, disinfect your premises. The best article for this purpose is Carbolated Iron, 25 cents, at Green's drug store.

—Mr. J. W. Bunnell, of the firm of Bunnell & Aikens, music dealers, entered a complaint against Richard McAfferty, on Thursday, for assault and battery. McAfferty was arrested, and bound over in the sum of $200 to await trial.

—A gold button about half an inch in diameter, part of a cuff holder, was lost Sabbath afternoon, in or near the Wigwam. If the finder will either return it to the janitor of that building or leave it at this office he will confer a great favor on the owner.

—A sewer is being laid on Lamb street, across Allegheny. The street crossing at this place, after every heavy rain, has been made almost impassable by the mud and water which comes down from Lamb street, and a sewer has long been needed.

—The Osceola *Reveille* says a farmer by the name of Arthur Reece, living in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, hung himself on Thursday morning in a barn. Before adjusting the fatal noose he had written something about the disposition of his property on a shingle.

—The members of the band, in order to make the rooms in which their festival will be held pleasant and attractive, are desirous of decorating the same with flowers, pictures, etc. Bouquets, wreaths, or flowers in any shape, will be thankfully received from those who feel like contributing.

—Isaac Haupt is agent for C. K. Mark & Co., Philadelphia, tobacco dealers, whose goods he sells by sample in connection with his cigar trade. This firm handles large quantities of tobacco, first-class brands, and parties here who wish to buy at wholesale should consult the agent at this place before ordering elsewhere.

—George P. Rowell & Co., in the American Newspaper Directory for July, show that the whole number of newspapers in the United States has increased since January of the current year, from 8,703 to 9,153. New papers abound in the Territories. Suspensions have been fewer than in any corresponding period for several years.

—There are one or two bad holes in the sidewalk in front of the Conrad House, and when repaired, will prevent a great deal of annoyance and more or less swearing. Ladies, as well as men, are continually stumbling over the loose bricks, which stand up edgeways and everyway, and sprained ankles are becoming numerous. It is also corrupting to the morals.

—Never kick at a water melon rind. Always go around it. The man we saw go shuffling by Yeager's saloon, on Saturday night, didn't observe this rule, and the people standing around there laughed themselves nearly to death to see him try to crawl into his coat tail pocket, and when the fun was over his nose looked like a decayed tomato hit with a club.

—Rev. Moses Pinkney, one of the preachers who took part in the late colored camp-meeting, preached a rattling sermon in the grove near the toll-gate, on Sunday, to a large attendance. The preaching lasted about an hour and a half, and would have lasted longer had not some of the "boys in the gallery" laughed at the good old man, which dampened his ardor.

—Mr. Alva S. Grow, formerly connected with the REPUBLICAN, assumed control of the Lock Haven *Daily Journal* on the 28th, last Monday. Mr. Grow is an energetic young man and an able writer, and under his directorship we are confident that the *Journal* will rise to be one of the sprightliest little dailies in the Commonwealth, and at the same time will not cease to look after the best interests of the community. Here's our hand, Al., and with it our best wishes for the success and prosperity of the *Journal*, and as the days and weeks roll by may wealth pour in and fill its coffers to overflowing.

—"The roses have come again," is the title of a new song and chorus by Shaeffer. It is a beautiful song and cannot fail to please everybody. "Up the Lehigh," gallop, by J. F. Halbach, is a new publication of a wide-awake style. The new "Cannonade Waltz" is perfectly delightful, and we think will become as popular as the celebrated "Blue Danube." The "Sophie Waltz," by Strauss, is also becoming a favorite, and is in great demand. The above-mentioned pieces are published by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. They also issue a *Musical Bulletin*, which will be sent post paid to any address. A new "Class and Choir" book, by the well known author, Mr. H. S. Perkins, is being published by this firm, and is prepared expressly for the wants and uses of singing schools, choirs, elementary courses in academies, etc. Specimen copies sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. All orders for music sent to this firm will receive immediate attention. They are constantly receiving new music from publishers all over the country, so you will be sure to get just what you want.

—The room in McClain's block in which the band festival is to be held on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, will be handsomely and tastefully decorated with flowers, chromos, etc. At the close of the festival the chromos will be put up for sale, together with some handsome vases. An interesting feature of the evening will be a contest for a beautiful oil painting between two young ladies, the one receiving the largest number of votes, to become the owner.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

JULY 24, 1879.

The Republicans here are greatly elated by the news from the canvass in all quarters, and particularly from Maine. The reports from different districts there heretofore have concurred in the statement that many who went off in the Greenback craze of last year are enrolling themselves in the Republican clubs, and propose to "work and vote as they fought" again. The cheering news of the grand demonstration at the opening of the campaign in Portland by Messrs. Sherman and Blaine last night has raised our hopes many degrees, and the universal verdict is that the Sec'y's speech on that occasion is one of the strongest yet given to the public on the issues now before the country. His emphatic denunciation of the Democratic policy as calculated to cripple and humiliate the National Gov't and to elevate the last dogmas of rebellion, is as well received as his clear enunciation of the Republican policy in the management of the finances. He quoted the Greenback members of Congress two years ago as predicting ruin and failure to the cause of resumption, and general disaster to business, and cited the facts touching the improvement of all industrial affairs as proof that those men are mere demagogues who have no place in the roll of statesmanship, but are simply playing into the hands of the Confederate chiefs by diverting honest men from the true issues before them. How true these things are is shown by the statements of the success of Republican resumption and refunding policies quoted by me in former letters.

I must probably revise my statement before made that Secretary Sherman would make only one or two speeches while away. So great is the demand to hear him that he has consented to speak several times in Maine, and the pressure is stronger than ever among his personal friends for him to deliver his speech in New York at several points. Perhaps in compliance with that wish he will appear at the Saratoga Financial Convention on the 6th of August, called by the American Banking Association, and address that gathering. That occasion will be a very important one. I omitted in a former notice of this meeting to mention an important subject to come up for discussion there—that of taxation, and how to make an equitable adjustment of it. There is no room for doubt that the total taxation imposed on banks—national, State, and municipal—is excessive. In many parts of the Eastern States it amounts to 5 per cent. on the capital; in the Middle States, extending from New York to Maryland, inclusive, it is 3-6 per cent. In the Western States it is 3-5 per cent. Such a tax is not a wise or profitable one. It tends to reduce the capital employed in banking and proportionately to weaken the security for stability in the business. To unduly multiply the burdens of bankers is to discourage prudent men and leave the field clear for the reckless, which no sound Government should or would desire to do. In previous years we have had considerable discussion as to the extent of taxation. It is now generally agreed that it is excessive, and it would be in order for the Bankers Convention to make some explicit suggestions as to how, and in what directions, this taxation can be most prudently and properly reduced, and in that connection to make some valuable suggestions as to the general subject of taxation.

Ewing, the Ohio Greenback-Democratic candidate, is trotting round Washington frequently getting himself interviewed, and making strong statements as to his prospects of carrying Ohio. His talk is getting so common that it is regarded here as mere bravado. The truth is, the Ewing cause is desperate, and it is necessary to "bloiate" about it a good deal to keep up eppearances.

The President will not leave Washington until September probably, when he will spend a short time at home.

The news from the South is not encouraging for "equal rights." We get frequent accounts of mild "bulldozing applied to remind Republicans that the Confederates are watching them and they had better keep quiet and not exercise their rights. While these things are going on, Republicans at the North are appealed to to send supplies to the yellow fever afflicted people of the South, who forget their own atrocious deeds only while their suffering seem to overshadow the sufferings they have inflicted on others. PHIL.

Among the late arrivals at Otsego Lake, N. Y., are the following: The Misses H. and L. Everly, C. S. Bradford, A. C. Vansant and daughter, Robert W. Smith and wife, G. B. Markle and family, J. W. Supplee, William L. Supplee, Miss J. Supplee and J. W. Kimble.

Judge Hare and family, Jay Cooke, son and son-in-law, C. D. Barney and family, Rev. Dr. Appleton, Clement A. Griscom and family, James S. Little and family, S. and A. B. Carver, F. H. Wyeth and wife, and Joseph Perot are at Beach Haven, N. J.

Mr. William M. Wilson, wholesale druggist, and family have engaged rooms at Mrs. Callender's "Chelton Cottage," one of the most delightfully located and best kept abiding places in Atlantic.

Among the recent visitors at the Cape have been General Billy McCandless, Lawyer D. R. Patterson, Jacob Beck, Charles D. Clark of Dr. D. Jayne & Sons, Dr. R. R. Taylor and Dr. A. S. Roberts.

At New York Saturday night, during a game of cards, Felice Bemento fatally stabbed Posario Murano. The assassin was arrested.

On Saturday the dwelling of John Russell, of Medford, Mass., was entered by thieves and robbed of $5000 in money and jewelry.

Mr. Sinclair of Muscatine, Iowa, awoke in the night and saw the form of a person at the window. Thinking he had caught a burglar, he drew a revolver from under his pillow, took careful aim, fired, and hit his wife, who was opening the shutters.

A woman at Burlington, Vt., was fatally poisoned while washing a pair of trousers which a man had worn while applying Paris green to his potato vines, the poison taking effect through a cut in her hand.

Surgeons Walter K. Schofield and Thomas Hiland, United States Navy, have volunteered for duty under the National Board of Health on yellow fever service.

Henry Miller was hanged at Johnsonville, Sunflower county, Miss., on Friday for the murder of Henry Murphy. Both colored.

DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.—A physician complaining bitterly of dull times, went to his druggist to find out the reason why, at this season of the year, his practice was not so extensive as formerly; also to find out what inducements his brother medico offered to attract away his patients. He was startled when his druggist answered as follows: "Doctor, coughs and colds are very prevalent, but everyone is purchasing Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and recover so rapidly that there is no necessity for calling in a physician. Again, the reason that Dr. F., on —th street, is having so many patients, is owing to the frankness he adopted in prescribing in every case of coughs, colds, etc., a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and finding it successful, he has concluded in future that all his patients, when troubled with any disease of the lungs, shall immediately commence taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar."

The druggist's advice was snapped, and the almost discouraged physician now is considered a successful practitioner. His claims are based upon the virtue of the medicine he adopts, which in all cases is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. C. N. Crittenton, sole proprietor. Price 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops, cure in one minute. 24-3t

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 27-5-t

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor larger-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. 27-2-t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

PIANOS and **ORGANS. $1,100** Pianos only **$222.50**; $370 Organs only $95.25.; $325 Organs only $73.-75 **Tremendous Reductions** during the **Midsummer Months.** Having been **Elected MAYOR** of my city and entrusted with its bonds should be sufficient proof of my responsibility. Latest circulars and Illustrated Newspaper *free.* Address **Daniel F. Beatty,** Washington, N. J. 30 4w

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CAPCINE PCROUS PLASTERS

—THE BEST—

Cures Lame And Weak Back

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For Internal and External Use.

CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, A Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. 30 4t

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CANNED MEATS,

Fully warranted and unsurpassed; Corned Beef, Tongues, Ham, Pigs' Feet, &c., &c. Beef Ribs and Loins and all fresh meats in any quantity desired. Extra Winter Strained Lard-Oil at low prices and very superior quality.

SEND ORDERS. BOTTOM PRICES.

Chicago Packing and Provision Co,

28-4t CHICAGO, Illinois.

NOTICE.—A fall session of ten weeks will open at Eden Seminary, August 4th, 1879. This institution is located at Unionville, Centre county, Pa., on the line of B. E. V. Railroad, and its former success under the management of Edith W. Cleaver should recommend it to the citizens of Centre and adjoining counties, as a school worthy of their patronage. The room has been enlarged and improved. Boarding will be furnished in the building at moderate rates. For further information address, EDITH W. CLEAVER, Principal. 27-3-1* Fleming, Pa.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 27-8w

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA M. THOMAS. Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Eliza M. Thomas, widow of William A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, having been this day granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having demands against said deceased are requested to present them legally authenticated, without delay.

27-6t JOHN R. LINN, Administrator.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 26, '79.

A GREAT OFFER! Organs $30 upwards; Pianos $125 upwards, not used a year, good as new; warranted. New Pianos and Organs at extraordinary low prices for cash. Catalogues mailed. Horace Waters, Agt., 40 East 14th St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 3535. 27-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of P. W. Barnhart and Jacob R. Leathers, Executors of John Hughes deceased, and report distribution of the balance in their hands to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1879, at which time all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

27-3-t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of L. A. Shearer among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock P. M.

27-3 W. C. HEINLE, Auditor

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Hardy Flowering Plants, &c. Reliable agents wanted. 11-26-3m

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Formerly of Bristol, Pa., is prepared to give instruction to all persons desiring, on the Piano, Organ, and all Brass and String Instruments. Pianos tuned—Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

Orders may be left at the residence of Mr. R. A. Laird, Bellefonte, Pa. 26-3m*

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary

Beautiful grounds; commodious buildings; thorough instruction; new and superior pianos for practice.

The department of music will be in charge of Miss Mary B. Jones, who, after eminent success in teaching, spent two years in Europe in the Conservatory of Leipsic, graduating in the Faculty of the Conservatory (only 10 graduates of highest terms of her talent, acquirements, and skill as a musical artist.

The twenty-ninth year begins September 3, 1879. Terms moderate. For catalogues apply to 29-2m REV. T. E. EWING Principal.

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Farms $400 to $1000 **JOIN OUR COLONY** *Maps and pamphlets Free.* J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. 26 8

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 14, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$259,196.04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,051.78
" " other National Banks	919.90
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,763.21
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.35
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,684.61
Checks and other cash items	10,356.06
Bills of other Banks	620.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	542.55
Specie	5,193.00
Legal tender notes	27,909.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas'y other than 5 per cent. reduction fund	600.00
Total	$489,683.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	7,160.33
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	86,292.66
Time certificates of deposits	137,205.62
Due to other National Banks	18,562.63
Due to State Banks and Bankers	422.66
Total	$489,683.90

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

E. C. HUMES, JAS. A. BEAVER, ADAM HOY. } Directors.

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Threshers and Cleaners,

also one and two horse tread power, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Many improvements. These separators can be geared to four horse powers. All machines warranted.

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Jacob Zimmerman, Agent, Millesburg, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

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Farm and Fireside.

Where the Profit Comes From.

Not many farmers know enough about the details of cost and expenditure in their own business, or bestow upon the subject sufficient study and thought to know where the profit of farming comes from, or what direction their efforts should take in order to increase the profit. The philosophy of farming is little understood or written upon. Most of us stumble along, working by guess or "rule of thumb," without any clear comprehension of the elements with which we must deal in making the farm pay, far less with any real mastery over the elements.

We set it down as a principle, though few may accept it as such at first, that—unless for a short time upon new soil—a farmer's profits do not come from his land. It is very easy for a man to be "land poor." That is what ails most farmers at this present time. If it were established as a law that every young farmer should begin with five or ten acres, and be allowed no more land until he had brought that to a high state of profitable productiveness, we should see very different farming from that which now surrounds us on every side. Land, indeed, is only valuable as it affords an opportunity to apply labor—capital. Without these, land will yield no profit; and just in proportion as labor and capital are judiciously expended upon it, can land be made a means of adding to our wealth—that is, to "pay."

It is mainly for lack of knowledge of this fact—or of faith in it—and for want of the practical knowledge how to act upon it, that farming fails to pay, or pays poorly. There is nothing that so thoroughly demonstrates a poor farmer as to hear one say he "cannot afford" to employ the labor or the money necessary for the thorough tillage and handling of his crops. One who thinks thus and cannot be made to think differently, ought to quit farming, and the quicker he quits it the better it will pay him.

It is pitiful to see how men act in these matters. They have not the least faith in honest dealing with the soil. Their effort is to cheat the land—cheat nature—out of a living. They have as little faith in the natural reward of good agriculture as sinners have in the spiritual reward of good moral culture. They fear that if they should properly manure and properly till a field, they would lose both manure and labor. Why is this timidity? Part of it, no doubt, comes from conscious incapacity for the business in wh'ch they are engaged. But this is not always so. Men who are capable of raising large crops, and raising them with profit, will not habitually follow that kind of farming. Having done it once—having dared once to sufficiently fit a field for grain or roots or grass, and having received their reward, they seem to stand frightened at the result, to doubt its reality, to regard it as though it were a prize drawn in a lottery, an event of chance, that could not be relied on to repeat itself. It is sometimes two or three years before they summon courage to renew the experiment. Sometimes they never repeat it, but content themselves for the rest of their lives with telling about that big crop of corn or hay or potatoes they once raised.

Now, this is not farming. Farming is a legitimate business; not a hazardous speculation. We have a promise which can be relied upon that seed time and harvest shall not fail, and a world-wide record of experience to show that the faithful, earnest labor of the husbandman is always rewarded. Either one or the other of two things upon the farm is true—that the labor, care and manure expended upon a crop to bring it to a high degree of perfection will pay, or that no less outlay of either will pay. If the use of one load of manure where there ought to be two, and of one day's work where there ought to be two, will pay a profit, the second load and the second day will pay a greater profit up to a certain limit. If it pays a man to put out his own labor on a piece of land, and that labor is not all the crop requires to perfect it, it will pay him still better to hire another man to help him. The second man's labor in such a case always pays better than the first's. If the result will not pay for both, it does not pay for either, and the first man ought to go at something else. And it is just the same of manure as of tillage, and just the same in the care and feeding of live stock. An insufficient expenditure in either of these directions is a wasteful, losing expenditure, whether it be of labor or of capital.

The greatest cause of this kind of bad farming is the possession of too much land in proportion to capital. A farmer cannot bring himself to reduce his land under tillage in proportion to his ability to supply manure and pay for labor, because he fears that he "cannot get a living from so little land." And here, as we began by saying, is the fundamental mistake. We do not get our living from the land; we get it from the labor and capital laid out on the land. This concentration of effort upon small areas of soil is something little understood in America. If it were, we should to-day see fewer mortgaged farms, and fewer sad-faced men and women toiling hopelessly upon them. From this point of view, we cannot but think it would be better if we had no legalized credit system in America. Then the young farmer could buy no more land than he could pay cash for, and would have to make the money from that before he could buy more. What a lesson this would be in economy and agriculture! What a revelation it would be of possibilities hitherto unbelieved in! What an opening it would be to many a young man who has in him the making of a good farmer, but who, buying more land than he can pay for, has all life and ambition and capacity for progress crushed out of him by the burden of an usurious debt. From a freeman, with a freeman's spirit, he is made a slave, and acquires the stolid thriftlessness of slavery.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Price of Grain likely to be Low This Season.

In a public speech, some months ago, the Earl of Derby conceded that in view of the unlimited facilities possessed by this country for producing cereals cheaply, and of the impossibility of re-establishing the old-time corn laws for the protection of domestic agriculture, the time was near at hand when the British farmer should abandon grain-growing and seek his protection in meat-production, leaving the supply of bread-stuffs to the bountiful harvests of this country. Hundreds of farms have this year and last been thrown upon the hands of the landlords, because farmers feared they would be unable to make both ends meet if they rented them. Such abandoned farms are turned into meadow pasture lands in nearly all cases, so that the area under cereals in Great Britian is rapidly diminishing every year, while the population is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day. Already Mark Lane and other English grain markets have ceased to be affected by changes in the weather beneficially or injuriously affecting domestic crops. Last week the telegrams reported that the weather throughout the British Isles was very unfavorable to the crops, and that at a critical season; but they also reported that in view of the slight dependince lately placed on the home supply and the bright crop prospects from this side of the Atlantic, the grain markets had remained unaffected by the unseasonable weather.

Last Saturday week the French ministry announced that in view of the scant harvest this season throughout the greater part of the country, France would have this year to import $1,000,000 worth of foreign grain. As a rule, that country is an exporter of cereals to a considerable extent, so that this year, not only will those countries which have an excess of cereals have to supply nearly $1,000,000 worth of grain to the French market, but they will also have to furnish to other countries, chiefly to Great Britain, the quantity hitherto drawn from France.

The latest advices from Southern Russia, our chief competitor in the grain markets of the world, are highly unfavorable. Wind and rain have greatly injured the crops in the territory tributary to the Odessa, while swarms of locusts have ravaged many parts of the country. From Germany, late crop reports are good; but it is hardly probable that there will be much of a surplus of any, except tobacco, for exportation. There is considerable agitation in Spain for the repeal of duties on importation of cereals, but in view of the fair outlook for the domestic harvest, the ministry have felt themselves strong enough to concede only a slight diminution of the tax on flour. Italy is pretty sure to be one of our customers, or at any rate she will not be able to spare any cereals to compete with ours in any other markets.

On the whole, the grain crops in Europe this year are very considerably below the average, and the deficiency will do us good. Great Britain and France are, both by situation and friendliness, are our greatest customers, and as both are wealthy, they are our best. As in both of these the harvest is especially small, their demands on our surplus will be especially large. Moreover, the mishaps that have befallen crops in the south of Russia, by crippling our greatest rival, will raise the price of our products by curtailing exportations from that quarter.

Worth Reading.

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell if you dip your wick-yarn in strong hot vinegar, and dry it.

To remove a glass stopper, put a drop or two of glycerine or sweet oil in the crevice about the stopper. In an hour or two the stopper will be loose.

The Agricultural Department's report for June, shows that the acreage of oats has decreased about four per centum. The general average is eighty-one against one-hundred and two last year. The decrease in the rye acreage is also about four per centum. New England is full. New York is only eighty, and Pennsylvania eighty-eight. Barley is low. The general average is eighty-five, while in 1878 it was one hundred and two. Corn is backward, owing to the droughts. The fruit prospect is bad, the late frosts being fatal in many sections. The apple crop is reported short, except in New England. The peach crop south of Virginia is a failure. California will have a full crop.

Some of our exchanges recommend carbolic acid as a destroyer of perrennial weeds in lawns. The acid of the shops is diluted and poured from a bottle into a hole in the crown of the plant, made by a pointed iron. We have found a drop or two of strong sulphuric acid sufficeint to kill instantly such intruders in lawns as plantains, dandelions, etc. The carbolic acid, largely diluted with water is recommended for garden walks, applied with a brush or watering-pot.

Drinking at Meals.

Large draughts of cold water taken into the stomach with the food, by chilling the stomach during its rapid progress through the walls of its vessels, arrest the secretion of the digestive fluids until the proper temperature is restored. Large draughts of tea and coffee, by the astringency of the former and the nervine action of the theine they both contain—as well, also, by the peculiar narcotic action of coffee—derange and hinder digestion. Alcohols, however diluted, have a like effect. With these limitations, we declare the conclusions of all physiologists when we say that a full response to all the calls of thirst at meal times, and at other times, is wise and proper. And for this, these reasons: The sense of thirst is given us not only that we may keep the fluids of the body duly supplied with solvent and diluent material, but also that, through the excretory organs, all soluble, offensive substances may be quickly washed away. In the digestive process, the demand for water in both these necessary purposes is urgent. In almost everything that is eaten there are soluble substances to an excess, and this excess should be properly carried out of the system. Perhaps the most abundant among these usually is the common salt so freely taken. Their action upon the stomach will, in a very short time, arrest the flow of the gastric fluids and disturb the muscular action by which the stomach "churns," so to speak, its contents, that every portion may receive its due admixture of digestive material. This disturbance of muscular action is seen at its highest in vomiting, by which the offending substance is ejected summarily, together with all the contents of the organ.

Now, it is best not to over-eat, and it is best to eat simple food, with as little of seasoning or of objectionable elements as possible. But, under all circumstances, it is both wrong to re-nature's demands for nature's remedy in such cases. Plenty of drink is what is demanded, and a free supply of fluids must be given if serious consequences are to be avoided.

The consequences of refusal are not all immediate. The irritation from lack of drink, as well that from improper drinks, becomes in time chronic, passing to inflammation, the result of which is dyspepsia and the symptom of which is pain; Then for want of dilutent material, by which offending soluble substances are quickly removed, these often resume insoluble forms and are deposited in various parts of the body to remain there constant sources of pain and danger. Gravel and stone in the urinary organs, biliary concretions in the liver, calcareous deposits in the joints and elsewhere, and tubercular deposits in various organs are, we may say with much certainty, due in some degree to a foolish fear of water drinking.—*Rural New Yorker*

Syrup from Sweet Corn Stalks.

The common sweet corn contains so large an amount of saccharine matter that it has often been suggested as a practicable sugar plant. I do not know that its syrup has been granulated; but a gentleman with whom I conversed a few weeks ago, assured me that he had succeeded in making syrup in such an amount that he is satisfied he could make 150 gallons per a re. This was from corn grown for selling in its green state, and a very profitable crop of ears was sold to the factories for canning. The next year the factories reduced the price paid for green corn so low that my friend concluded not to grow any, and his project for combining the growing of green corn and the making of syrup had to be given up. But wherever there is a market for green corn in the ear, he believes that such an enterprise, rightly managed, must prove successful. If a cheap syrup can be thus made, even if not of the highest quality, it will prove very valuable for many purposes. Farm stock of all kinds are fond of sweets, and sugar or syrups form an important part of most condiments. All sweets are very fattening, and we may, in the near future, be dosing domestic animals with syrups to induce them to eat more and fatten faster. It will be interesting to note whether, under this new diet, horses, sheep, cows and pigs will have the dyspepsia and suffer, as their betters do, from the effects of too high living. A year or two ago, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* related an experiment wherein he had for a time entirely suspended the virility of a bull by feeding him molasses and hay, which he ate greedily, and which fattened him very rapidly.—Correspondent *Country Gentleman.*

Mr. Bates on Milking Shorthorns.

It, would be well if some of the modern breeders who profess so strong an administration for the precepts and practices of Thomas Bates, would follow his teachings a little more closely in one particular, at least. It is recorded of him that on one occasion Mr. Mason called on him to breakfast; he told that gentleman that he could not have it until he had examined the week's butter, which was just in readiness for the market. There were thirty cows—all shorthorns, of course—in milk, and from these the produce of the week was 150 lbs., in addition to what had been sold at home and used in the house. Mr. B. stated, that had all the milk from the thirty cows been creamed and made into butter, it would have yielded over 300 lbs. per week—an average of 10 lbs. per cow. How many modern shorthorn breeders can show such a record?

Upon the occasion above referred to, Mr. Bates rallied Mr. Mason on the practice of the latter, who, as Mr. B. said, "kept three lots of cows—one to breed calves and then get dry (which was no hard matter), to attract notice by their high condition; a second lot as wet nurses to rear the calves, and a third lot to supply the family with milk and butter,"—a system which, Mr. Bates thought, "would ruin any man if he had his land rent free and no outgoings to pay."

We fear that many of our modern Bates admirers practice the methods of Mason rather than of Bates, their chief ambition being to gain premiums and attract public attention to their stock, rather than to perfect it in useful qualities.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

Glass Thread.

To make fine glass thread, the glass is brought to a state of fusion, a glass rod dipped in it and thus a thread pulled out, which solidifies first in its thinnest parts, and so causes a thread of uniform thickness to be obtained. If this thread is placed over a hot metallic cylinder, and the latter revolved, any length of thread may be obtained; the thread may be obtained finer by revolving the cylinder more rapidly. The heating of the cylinder has the effect of annealing the glass to some extent, while the rapid cooling, if wound on a cool cylinder, would make it more brittle. A bundle of such threads look like a bunch of silk, and it has therefore been called glass silk. Its usefulness to chemists and druggists has lately been brought to the notice of the French Societe de Pharmacie, by M. Limousin. It is now largely used in Germany, and especially in Austria, for filtering liquors in laboratories. In the microscope the threads are as fine as those of silk or fibrillæ of cotton; they break more easily than the latter, but are excessively supple. From the unalterability of the substance it is very well suited for filtering acid or alkaline solutions, even concentrated, and various other substances, such as nitrate of silver, albumen, collodion, Pehling's liquor, etc. It affords great rapidity of flow, with good filtration; it does not, like filters or paper or tissue, communicate organic matters to the liquids, altering and perhaps giving them a disagreeable taste. It is much preferable to asbestos, which from the arrangement of its parallel fibres, cannot be formed into a flexible ball, and which lets fragments pass that float in the liquid. From analysis it is very advantageous, allowing of a ready determination of insolvable matters deposited; also by calcination and fusion of the glass may be found the volatile principles fixed in the passage of the liquid, unmixed with empyrematic products. Notwithstanding the price of glass silk is still high, it is no great expense to use it, as its excessive lightness admits of a considerable number of filterations being made with a small weight of it; besides it may serve an indefinite time, if, after each operation, it is thoroughly washed with water and dried in the air.

Safety from Lightning.

It is never too soon to go into the house when a storm is rising. When the clouds are fully charged with electricity, they are most dangerous, and this fluid obeys a subtile attraction which acts at great distances and in all directions. A woman told me of a bolt which came down her mother's chimney from a rising cloud when the sun was shining overhead. N. P. Willis writes of a young girl killed while passing under a telegraph wire on the brow of a hill, while she was hurrying home before a storm. People should not be foolhardy about sitting on porches or by open windows, whether the storm is hard or not. Mild showers often carry a single charge which falls with deadly effect. It may or it may not be fatal to stay out; it is safe to be in the house with the windows and doors shut. The dry air in the house is a readier conductor of lightning than the damp air outside, and a draught of air invites it. A hot fire in a chimney attracts it, so to speak, and it is prudent for those who would be sure of safety to use kerosene or gas stoves in summer and avoid heating the chimneys of the house. People are very ignorant or reckless about lightning. I have seen a girl of eighteen crying with fear of lightning, and running every moment to the window to see if the storm was not abating, unconscious that she was putting herself in danger. If every one would hurry to shelter as soon as a storm cloud was half way up the sky, when certain it was coming nearer, if they would shut the doors and windows, and keep away from them afterward, and from bell wires, stovepipes, mantels, chimney breasts, heaters and mirrors, with their silvered backs which carry electricity, and keep away from lightning rods and their vicinity, and from metal water spouts with good rods on their houses, they might dismiss the fear of lightning from their minds, so far as it is a thing of reason and not of impression.

A company of Russian soldiers, while recently on their way to Elizabethpol, were beset with clouds of grasshoppers that frightetened them more than the Turks ever did. At night they could not sleep; their guns, their uniforms and they themselves were covered with these insects, that crept into their mouths, noses and ears. The officers fled into the houses, but the plague of grasshoppers had previous possession. A region of fifteen miles was thickly covered with them, and all the grain and grass were instantly destroyed.

A country girl, getting off the train at Cape May was asked if she would be helped to alight, and replied that she did not smoke.

A Lady's Pets.

Mrs. Z. T. Lacy, of Reading, Pa., has a number of pets, among which are ringdoves, canary birds, white rabbits, fancy stock of fowls, a dog and a land tortoise. She said to a reporter that she "hardly knew which she thought the most of, excepting it might be the land tortoise, which she would not sell for any money." She was stroking the head of the tortoise with her finger, and, as she spoke to it, calling it "my pet," the shelled animal looked up into her face and turned its head to one side, and then to the other, as if listening to and understanding what she said. When the reporter came close it quickly drew back out of sight into its shell, and she remarked, "The little pet is afraid of strangers."

"What do you feed to the little pet?"

"Bread and milk in a bucket."

"How long have you had it?"

"About two years. I received it from a friend in Philadelphia. A cousin of mine residing in that city has one that makes a peculiar noise when it wants something to eat, and it follows members of the family all around the yard. They kept it in the yard in the summer, and at the approach of winter it goes to the cellar door, when some one opens it and it goes down and creeps into the ground, where it stays until spring."

Bedstead Superstitions.

Having ordered a neatly constructed single bedstead, says a correspondent in Germany, with somewhat high and ornamental sides, I was surprised when it was brought home to find that the ornamentation of one side of the bedstead was not repeated on the opposite side, it being, in fact, quite plain. I expressed my surprise and dissatisfaction to the maker, saying that when a bedstead was placed with its head against the wall of a room, the sides then showing, will appear quite unlike—one ornamented and the other plain.

At this the maker expressed his surprise that I should be ignorant of a German custom and prejudice, "for," says he, "in Germany single bedsteads are only placed sideways against a wall or partition; and only removed from this position, and placed with the head against a wall to receive a dead body." And the worthy maker assured me that nowhere in Germany could a native be induced to sleep on a single bedstead which had not its side placed against a wall or partition. The same objection does not hold against placing two single bedsteads side by side, with their heads against a wall.

Recalled to Life.

The recall of a girl to life by a sister's shriek is one of the local topics of the *Journal* of Evansville, Ind. The young lady had been quite ill for weeks, and was thought to be dying of consumption. She had grown so weak and emaciated that her strength was no more than a child's. One afternoon, while lying upon her couch, her sister came in from a walk and sat by her bedside. A conversation began, and the invalid began to speak. As she uttered the first word she felt a bewildering weakness, and a sinking flutter of her breath. Her eyes became fixed, the lower jaw dropped as in death, and the body became motionless, while consciousness disappeared. The sister leaped from her seat and ran to the door shrieking to her mother that her sister was dead. The sound of the shriek penetrated through the veil of death, and rousing the sinking faculties. The blood, which had congested the lungs, was sent back by the nervous shock, and gathering her strength by a strong effort of will, the invalid opened her eyes and awoke to life again, breathless and amazed at the thrilling peril she had escaped.

Be Kind, Boys.

Horace Mann talks to the boys as follows: "You are made to be kind, boys—generous, magnanimous. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game that does not require running. If there is a hungry boy, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of him, there are two great wrongs, and no more talent than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is than to have a great fist."

The *Tribune* says: The solidity of the Southern elections this year will surpass all previos records. This is made apparent by the early activity of the bulldozers and by the arogant tone of the southern newspapers. The issue raised by the extra session just suited them, and the security which they now feel against legal prosecution for driving voters from the polls will prompt them to more reckless bulldozing than ever. It is safe, therefore, to predict enormous Democratic majorities in every southern State, without a shadow of a Republican success anywhere. That South Carolina warning to Swales sounds the key-note for the campaign, and every man, black or white, who sends up a hostile shout, will indeed "have a lively time and be glad to retire."

If Noah had foreseen the future, and killed the two mosquitoes which took refuge in the ark, he would have rendered some of the strongest words in the English language unnecessary.

About the Feminines.

A lady who has a farm of twenty acres on the Delaware river makes a profit of $2,500 a year.

A sexton of one of our churches on Sunday morning picked up a rose which some young lady had probably dropped from her bonnet. It was the last rose of some her.

North Perry, Maine, has produced an infant jiantess, who, although but a year old, is over three feet in height, and weighs as much as a healthy boy of twelve years.

"Look out, I'm going to shoot you," said a twelve-year-old boy, as he aimed a gun at some school girls, at Lexington. The girls laughed, but the boy fired, killing one of them.

It is said there are 100,000 women in New York city who support themselves, 50,000 of whom receive $3.50 a week. Many girls work in stores for $2 a week and board themselves.

Florence Graeam of Cassopolis, Mich., was insulted by William Miller while she was horseback riding, and when she met him again, soon after, she made him dismount from his buggy, and lashed him with his own whip until she was satisfied.

A pauper woman, supported for two years by the overseer of the poor at Jamaica, Long Island, was sent to the lunatic asylum, and when undressed $300 in cash and a bank book representing $3,000 were found on her person.

In Podolia, Russia, a servant girl lately brought suit against her mistress for defamation. The presiding Judge was the latter's husband, and he condemned his wife to pay fifty silver rubles.

A woman at Burlington, Vt., was fatally poisoned while washing a pair of trousers which a man had worn while applying Paris green to his potato vines, the poison taking effect through a cut in her hand.

Mr. Sinclair of Muscatine, Iowa, awoke in the night and saw the form of a person at the window. Thinking he had caught a burglar, he drew a revolver from under his pillow, took careful aim, fired, and hit his wife, who was opening the shutters.

Newspapers seem to have originated China. The Pekin *Gazette*, the oldest daily in the world, was issued about A. D. 1360. It is still in existence and is an official journal.

When a Chinaman makes love to a girl he doesn't rave about his heart panting for her, etc. No, he simply tells her he loves her better than he does rats, and she believes him.

John Russell Young, the New York *Herald* correspondent accompanying General Grant in the trip around the world, is said to get $5,000 a year for his services.

Two boys of Lancaster held a dog while a train of cars run over and cut off its legs. They placed the animal on the track again, when it was cut in two and killed.

A New Haven child's father eloped with another man's wife, and it's mother eloped with another woman's husband. The little one goes to the poor house.

I had no time to stuff the chicken, apologized a landlady to her guests. "Never mind, madam, it's tough enough as it is," replied one of them.

Any father who would go out and put tar on top of his front gate after dark must be lost to all sense of humanity and ordinary respectability.

We were unabled to witness a phenomenon a few days ago. He smacked his little baby sister in the mouth, and his father caught him at it.

"Let it be recorded," said the newspaper reporter to the teamster whose load of wood was overturned.

A printer's devil is seldom a blockhead, but from force of circumstances he is an inkempoop.

Snitz wants to know if the sons of the desert pitch their tents with gum Arabic.

Baron Lionel Rothschild has bequethed $10,000 to his jockey.

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11-6

Waking up a Stranger.

Yesterday forenoon a gigantic stranger, with fists like foot balls and muscle of about four horse power, entered the gentlemen's waiting room at the Union depot, flung down his hat, and falling back on one of the benches, roared out: "I'm half hyena and half tiger, and I hanker for blood! I'm going to sleep, and the man who moves his foot to wake me up will fool with a cyclone!"

There were ten or twelve men in there, and they sat very erect and hardly dared to breathe for the next ten minutes. Then one of them got a chance to whisper to a policeman through an open window. When the officer came in the crowd rushed out, believing that he would be eaten up in two minutes. The officer didn't seem to have any fear, however, but his face wore a smile as he walked over to the sleeper, tapped him on the shoulder with his baton and said:

"Come, captain, get up."

The stranger opened one eye, but did not move.

"Come, major," continued the officer.

The man shut that eye and opened the other, but yet did not arise.

"Come, colonel, you'll be late for the train," said the officer.

"Did any one call me?" asked the man as he sat up and looked around.

"Yes, general, I was saying that you had better wake up or some one might steal your valuables."

"Yes—an—that is—of course I'll wake up. You are a No. 1 policeman, sir—the finest officer I ever met. Let's shake! I'll go right out with you—of course I'll go!"

And no Mary's little lamb could have looked more meek as he picked up his satchel and took a walk out on the wharf.

A Young Lady's Heroism.

San Diego, Cal., possesses a genuine heroine in a young lady named Miss Mary Lawrence. Recently a herd of wild cattle were being driven through the streets, when one of them singled out a child at play and started for it. The vaquero, who was drunk, stumbled from his horse as he attempted to turn the furious animal. At this moment Miss Lawrence came along, and, taking in the situation at a glance, sprang into the vacant saddle, ran down the wild steer, threw her shawl over his head just as he was about to gore the child, and, without leaving her saddle, reached to it and lifted it to her lap, and then carried it off in safety. This was not only an act of heroism, but an exhibition of horsemanship, such as few could equal. That young lady deserves a medal, both as an expert equestrienne and as a lady whose courage and presence of mind are only equaled by her skill as a rider.

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Miscellaneous.

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Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, interrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Ask for *E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron*, and take no other.

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E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness of mouth, headache, dizziness sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, to sleep well, or to be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guarnteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for 5 dollars one dollar for one.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed alive in two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes, alive and in one. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Sold only in $1 bottles. Used for children or for grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free, by mail. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. 39-4w

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,

TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

Hardware, &c.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

HARDWARE!

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street Bellefonte. Pa. 5 29 1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. R. Brooks, Putnamville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Sweitzer, Lawyers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch)

PHILAD'A.

Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.

18-1y JOEL HUTTON, Proprietor.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 19 21 1y

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. 21 4

Lumber.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Sautters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

10-16 1y

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange

Planing Mill.

Henry W. Foutz,

(Successor to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETOR OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash

Doors,

Sidings.

Floorings.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stairs

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

HENRY W. FOUTZ,

10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Farming Implements.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

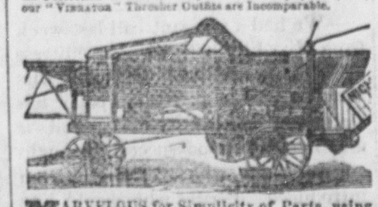
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings of Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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Dress Making.

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING

—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work.

Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-tf

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including **Diseases peculiar to Women**, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address **Dr. Butts' Dispensary,** 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is Not a Truss.

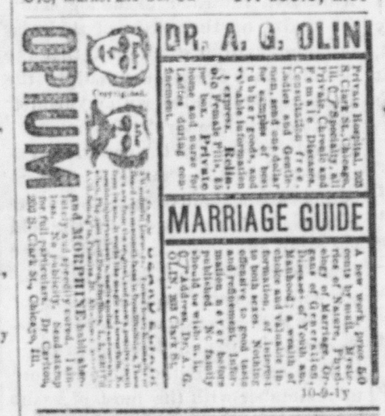
PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only One way, viz. Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the seminal and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test it is very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (will last to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes (lasting three full months, (will stop evacuations and restore vigor, in the worst cases) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, arms as if never affected. Sent sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.



10-9-1y

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc: also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; induced by Self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

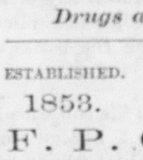
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

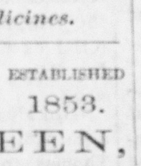
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

10-27-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.





The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. v01-10-37-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1-24-1y

H. K. HICKS—Hardware.

NOT BY FAVOR

BUT BY MERIT ALONE!

I WILL MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION THIS OLD HARDWARE HOUSE HAS MADE DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS OF

GIVING THE PEOPLE FULL VALUE

FOR THEIR MONEY.

My sales are increasing from month to month, which gives me the front rank in trade.

H. K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. HICKS & BRO.,)

Greatest Hardware Store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

IS HEAD-QUARTERS FOR HARDWARE IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

STOVES IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

OILS, PAINTS,

AND COACHMAKERS' GOODS!

Bear in mind, I don't allow a single clerk to misrepresent anything that is sold out of this house—money refunded if goods do not prove as represented. I allow no party to undersell me. I offer no baits. Come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere—it is a pleasure to me to show goods. All mail orders promptly attended to, and prices sent upon application. 29-3m

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane—Hardware.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

HARDWARE,

RAKES, SCYTHES, CRADLES,

FORKS, CULTIVATORS,

AND SHOVEL PLOWS

AGENTS FOR THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL DOUBLE

HARPOON HAY HOOK.

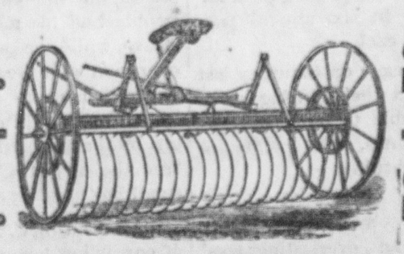
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

No. 10 NORTH BEND PLOW,

—AND—

LEADER HORSE HAY RAKE

$30. **$30.**



$30. **$30.**

☞ we have also the largest assortment of

BUILDING AND GENERAL HARDWARE

ever brought to this town. Our stock of

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

GLASS, &C., IS UNEQUALLED.

Call and examine our stock, and you will save money in buying from

Wilson, Mcfarlane & Co. 49 tf

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Millheim wants a railroad excursion.

—Lock Haven is to have Pinafore this week.

—To-morrow is the last day trout can be taken.

—As a wet, dismal and generally nasty day, last Friday was a success.

—C. A. Lindsey has put up an attractive sign on his cigar store, over the race.

—Miss Lizzie Shortlidge and Mrs. Jonathan Harper are visiting friends in Milton.

—Drive your horses slow this weather. Over-heated horses are dropping all around us.

—Who wouldn't be happy in Huntingdon with huckleberries only three cents a quart?

—Mr. W. G. Wilson now conducts the Altoona *Town Talk*, Mr. Ewing having withdrawn.

—W. W. Cole's circus exhibits at Lewistown, August 7th. Wonder if it will come this way?

—There was a very fair market on Saturday, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

—The Loring Band, of this place, will meet at Mrs. Hoy's on Friday evening of this week.

—Mr. W. F. Crider has given the fence around his residence on Linn street a coat of green paint.

—The Chincleclamouch House, at Snow Shoe, we are informed, is just lively with summer boarders.

—Altoona has a Pinafore base ball club. So named, we suppose, because it "hardly ever" beats anything.

—Our farmer friends can do us a favor by sending us local items in regard to crops and other farm matters.

—For fine groceries, neatly and tastfully arranged store, and obliging clerks Sechler & Co. are bound to be ahead.

—If you want a good, square smoke call at Green's drug store and get one of Harry's five-cent "Pet" cigars.

—Frank Montgomery made it lively for a couple of fellows who entered his store, on Saturday, with pugilistic intentions.

—We have not been to Tyrone lately, but infer from the talk that Jones, of the *Herald*, has moved into a new office.

—"Asiatic Relief" should be in every household. It is the great remedy for cramp, colic, diarrhoea, etc., and for sale at Green's.

—Sign your letters now "your warm friend," says the Hollidaysburg *Register*, which makes the 36th time we've seen that line in print.

—Band festival next Friday and Saturday evening's in McClain's block. Lively music, delicious refreshments, etc. Don't fail to attend.

—The old timbers taken out of the High street bridge have been cut up and removed to the water works, where they will be used for fuel.

—By a mistake in our last issue we located Pine Station, Sugar Valley and Clintondale, camp-meeting resorts, in this county, instead of Clinton.

—The pretty, grassy mound, in what used to be the "Park," near the big spring, is being obliterated by workmen who are excavating for stone for building purposes.

—The meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange, P. of H., which meets in Centre Hall, August 5th, promises to be largely attended by the farming community.

—D. G. Bush, Esq., has offered to sell the Council a thirty-five horse water power, at the planing mill, for $6,000, payable in six annual payments of $1,000 each.

—Dog days began on Saturday last and will reign six weeks, during which time we are liable to have showers every five minutes, with plenty of thunder and lightning.

—Joe. Furey, of the *Watchman*, made a trip to Snow Shoe last week, and had such an everlasting good time that it took three columns of the *Watchman* to tell about it.

—The rains of last week raised the creek considerably, and the fishermen, with their nets, were out in full force. Andy Loneberger brought in as handsome a string of suckers as we have seen this season.

—The Millheim *Journal* will, after July 21st, do away with the German and appear as an English paper, which, we think, will be a marked improvement in that sheet, and will be appreciated by its readers.

Are They Horse Thieves?

Last Wednesday afternoon two men calling themselves Charles and George Rawley, half brothers, were arrested in this place on the charge of horse stealing. Somewhere near Pleasant Gap, we believe, Mr. Eli Baney, of this place, encountered the men, having in their possession a horse and buggy, which they were very anxious to sell, alleging as an excuse for selling that they were hard up, and after some dickering the team was purchased for the low sum of $20. Not having enough money with him, Mr. Baney induced the men to come to Bellefonte, where the settlement was made. Some parties in town, upon hearing of the transaction, suspected that everything wasn't right, and word was immediately sent to the police, who concluded to investigate the matter. The suspected men, after making several purchases in town with the money they had received from Baney, made themselves scarce, and in rather a suspicious manner. They were seen to go down Spring street to the alleyway which runs between the properties of Bush and Sommerville, into which they turned, going down over the steep hill to Water street, and out towards the spring. Chief of Police Montgomery, with special officer Dolan, went in pursuit, overhauling them somewhere between the mill and Haas' brewery. They were arrested without any show of resistance, brought back to town and given a hearing before Justice Smith. One of them is nearly a head taller than the other, and is noted mostly for his silence. With him, "mum is the word," the short man doing all the talking, probably in accordance with previous arrangements. During the examination the latter said they were traveling through the county for pleasure, but that their funds had run short and they were forced to sell out. Tioga county, they said, was where they hailed from, but when asked to give the names of some of the prominent men in that section, they become as ignorant as a South Sea Islander, and had nothing to say. The case looked very suspicious, and as they were unable to satisfactorily explain their mysterious conduct, they were escorted to the jail to await further developments. Meanwhile officers are working the case up.

—Greensburg has neither water works, fire department, nor bucket brigade of any importance, and when a fire occurs in that place the citizens are at the mercy of the devouring element. It had a pretty good fire on the 22d inst., which has stirred up the newspaper men, and the *Tribune and Herald* thus severely criticises the action of some of the citizens of that place, who, it would seem, would rather see property destroyed than exert themselves in the least to save it: "The apathy and the listlessness which our business men had manifested in this matter are almost as disgusting as the almost criminal indifference shown by hordes of rugged and robust men who stood around the street corners this morning, watching the flames making inroads into valuable property, as mere idle spectators, while women, young and old, were compelled to fall into line in order to keep the engines supplied with water." This shows a pretty bad state of affairs as existing in that community, and we don't wonder that the newspapers cry aloud for reform.

—A couple from the rural district were in town celebrating on Saturday. They went into an up-town drug store, and after looking about the establishment a while, he toed a crack in front of the fountain, and asked for a drink of "snoda" water. Soda water was what he wanted, and when the clerk set it out, he passed it to his girl, who took a sip and handed it back. He took a generous draught and again offered his companion some. She sipped again, smiling all over, and returned the glass to her gallant, who drained it this time and set it on the counter. Then he swobbed off his mouth with his coat sleeve, while she performed the same operation with the flap of her bonnet, put his change in an envelope, gave his trousers a hitch, then took his girl by the arm and both went out to "see the elephant," as happy as the small boy at a circus.

—Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge, brother of our fellow-townsman, Wm. Shortlidge, Esq., has opened a hotel at Cape May, the Neptune House. It is delightfully located on Beach Avenue Drive, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and the wild waves dash upon the beach within a few yards of its doors. Parties from Bellefonte intending to visit the Cape will find the appointments of this hotel first-class, and Mr. Shortlidge one of the most agreeable and accommodating of landlords.

—Best horse and cattle powder at Green's, only 15 cents.

Old Anglers Out-angled.

'Twas Friday, July 24th, A. D. 1879. At six A. M. of said day, the Honorable, a State Senator, in company with a certain ex-member of Legislature and an editor of some note, left Bellefonte and hied themselves away to the mountains on a fishing excursion. The party took the precaution to array themselves in the full panoply of experienced anglers, not omitting the important item of plenty of "good bait," having secured three pints of Hoppes' best before starting. A five hours' drive brought them to the village of Unionville, where they were greeted with the genial companionship of "Jack" and others who were equally skilled in the art of angling, with the Senator and ex-member. Being joined by some of Unionville's most prominent personages, they struck for the Alleghenies, and after meandering through devious ways among the Bald Eagle hills and the spurs of the Alleghenies for several hours, they at last arrived at the celebrated log cabin, which is celebrated chiefly because it is the possessor of the old Bolton House stove, with its sixteen griddles and a double-blast fire grate.

As is customary, the first thing to be done was a proper dedication of the old cabin and the day, to the sport of the anglers. After some toasts appropriate to the occasion, and some very choice effusions of poetry, song and eloquence, recalling the convivial scenes and sports of other days, the dedicatory services concluded, and the party started for Dry Run in search of the speckled beauties. Dry Run is particularly celebrated for the quantity of trout it contains. The habits of the trout in Dry Run are also peculiar. It is said they are docile, remarkably tame, and wonderful for their credulity, as they vie with each other to see which can be the first to seize and fasten themselves upon the hook of the angler. After a three hours' tour and fish along the charming and romantic banks of Dry Run, characterized by the most exhilerating sport, stimulated by the most unprecedented success in hooking the speckled beauties, the fishermen returned to the log cabin. On casting up the results of their labor and skill, it was found that the Senator and ex-member had, in the space of 180 minutes, without deducting any lost time for "refreshments," angled *seven dozen* of the speckled denizens of Dry Run. Success so astonishing was signalled by proper ceremonies, and a farewell to the old log cabin and the old Bolton House stove "induiged," and the party, flushed with so great and unlooked-for success and crowned with seven dozen of fine trout, as fit trophies of their skill, returned to Bellefonte, evermore to remember with the most pleasant recollections, that greatest day of all the year, the one devoted to a piscatorial excursion along the banks of Dry Run.

—On Monday night the police made a raid on a house of ill-fame, on Thomas street, where both whites and blacks have been in the habit of congregating. Gambling, drinking, and other disgusting and immoral practices have had full sway at this retreat for some time, and it is full time that the inmates were routed. The parties arrested were Mrs. Page and daughter, white, and Bill and Alec. Delige, colored. They were brought before Justice Rankin yesterday morning, who commited them to jail to await further hearing. During the preliminary hearing some of the colored women who were brought up as witnesses began to call names, and an animated scuffle ensued, during which some lively hair-pulling and other pugilistic demonstrations were exhibited, for which little sport the parties were locked up for twenty-four hours.

—We know of a man who would give a half dollar for a chance to take a good, convenient bath. Now, if that bathing house had been erected, as we suggested some time ago, the owner might scoop *that* half dollar in anyhow, and no doubt many more. But that's the way it goes. If we point out a way in which men can pile up wealth, and they refuse to do it, it isn't our fault.

—We notice that the boys who congregate about the depot have again got into the habit of jumping off and on the trains while in motion. We noticed one youngster, in particular, jump from a box car the other day and if he had been about four seconds later he would have been run over. Some of these boys will be killed one of these days, which will probably put an end to the practice.

—Mr. W. R. Balch, reporter of the Boston *Herald*, who is celebrated as the man who hunted down the forger Winslow, in England, and who furnished information to the police that led to the arrest of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was looking about Altoona last week.

A Great Crash.

On Sunday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, the residents of Linn street, and others in the north and west parts of town, were startled by a loud, crashing noise, very much resembling a sharp peal of thunder. Many thought it was thunder, but as there were few clouds passing over at the time, and no other indications of an approaching thunder storm, this idea was about given up. One man thought an earthquake had paid us a visit, and was quite sure his windows shook and that the dishes rattled in his cupboard. Others thought some large building had toppled over, and various other opinions were advanced. Late in the afternoon the matter was explained by the intelligence that the north bank of Alexander's lime stone quarry had caved in, which had caused the peculiar rumbling. The heavy rains of late had softened and loosened the earth, which, added to the great weight of the overhanging ledge of rocks, was the cause of the dislodgement. It is estimated that 2,000 tons of earth and stone were dislodged, some of the rocks alone weighing between forty and fifty tons. Many people from town visited the place in the afternoon, and were very much surprised and astonished at the wonderful transformation which had taken place in the quarry by the fall of the ledge. It is very fortunate that the casualty happened on Sunday, else it might have resulted in the killing of some of the men who are employed at the quarry.

New Mail Rates.

By a change in the postal arrangements the rates on mail matter of the third class has been slightly reduced. Matters of this class now embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matters wholly in print, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current with prices filled out in writing (provided such writing is not in the nature of a personal correspondence), such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds, way bills, bills of landing, invoices, insurance policies and the various documents of insurance companies, hand bills, posters, chromo lithographs, photographic and stereoscopic views with the titles written thereon, printed blanks, printed cards, and postage shall be paid thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

—"About one thousand districts," says the *School Journal* for July, "have not yet been paid the State appropriation for last year. The boards of these districts have reorganized, and in many cases new treasurers have been elected, to whom in future the warrants must be sent. It is important that the names and addresses of these officers be forwarded to the department as soon as possible, so that as soon as the money is in hand, payment may be promptly made." This is an important matter, and School Boards should look after it.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has issued a new order, to go into effect at once, directing that all passengers as they arrive at their destinations shall make their exit from the front end of the car, and enter from the rear. The intention is to prevent confusion and enable trains to get away from the stations quicker than they do now. It is further ordered that the passengers must remain seated until the train comes to a full stop.

—The ice cream festival given by the Presbyterian Sunday-school on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, in the room formerly occupied by McAllister & Beaver, as a law office, attracted crowds of people. The tables were loaded down with cakes of every variety, ice cream, water ice, etc., and the wants of those present attended to by attentive and accommodating waiters. The amount realized was fifty dollars.

—We had a pleasant call last week from Miss Elizabeth Waylen, editress of the Philadelphia *Story Paper*. Miss Waylen informs us that her paper has already a good circulation, and is meeting with good success throughout the State, wherever it has been introduced. Parties who would like to subscribe for this family journal can do so by addressing the paper, 808 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

—Two or three families were poisoned in Petersburg, Va., recently by eating ice cream. Young men should make a note of this, and when they sail by an ice cream saloon, with their ladies, just calmly allude to the matter. We've an idea it will work.

—Burchfield's Mountain City Band called at out mansion on Linn street Thursday evening, and favored us with some exquisite selections, for which it will please accept our thanks as well as of those who had the pleasure of listening.

Huntingdon's Explosion.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst. a premature explosion occurred in Fisher & Son's stone quarry, Huntingdon, in which three men were instantly killed, being torn and mangled in a shocking manner. The Huntingdon *Globe* publishes a full account of the catastrophe, from which we clip the following:

Three kegs of powder had been put in and Mr. Ryan, the sub-contractor, was stooping over the crevice, tamping the powder with an iron scraper, which had been used to remove the dirt when they were drilling; James Davis was about four feet away with a keg of sand in his hands, and Joseph Roukeroney, John Keefe and Joseph Miller were near Mr. Ryan. Will Wilson, Port Wilson and James Garrett were in the vicinity, and Will went up to Mr. Ryan and looked at him tamping. Not being very favorably impressed with the manner in which the work was being done, and realizing the danger he was in, he winked disapprovingly at Port, and turned around to walk away. He had gotten but a few feet away, when the scraper struck the sandstone, producing a spark which ignited the powder, causing a terrific explosion. Ryan was blown over the tree tops, a distance of three hundred feet and literally blown to pieces; Ronkerony had the top of his head knocked off and his face burned black; Keefe's body was so badly mangled that the entrails protruded; Davis was hurled back by the concussion, and Miller escaped comparatively uninjured. Will Wilson made a miraculous escame, the shock to his system and a feeling of soreness in his neck and back being the extent of his injuries. He and Port immediately entered a buggy and drove to the reservoir and reported the accident, after which they came to the town, after which the news spread rapidly. Hundreds of citizens went to the ill-fated spot, and what a sight met their gaze! Human ears, arms, legs, entrails and pieces of flesh were scattered around over the ground, together with inanimate, mutilated bodies of Ronkerony and Keefe. Ryan's body was not to be seen, and search was immediately made for it. His heart was found in the woods, one shoe containing a foot was picked up in another place, his lungs and entrails were discovered near the water's edge. The crew of a local freight, which was passing in the vicinity at the time of the explosion, reported that they had seen a body flying through the air at a very great height, and that it had lit on the opposite side of the river, which proved to be the case, as the body, minus the lower limbs, one arm, the face and the entrails, were found in the river in the evening, about three hundred feet away from where the explosion had occurred. His flesh was burned black, the clothing having taken fire. His remains, all but his lower limbs, which have not yet been found, were collected together and put in a rough box. Mr. Ryan was a sub-contractor, having contracted to deliver stone at the penitentiary ground, and resided in West Philadelphia, where he leaves a wife and two children.

—Another swindler is on the road. He is a deaf mute, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, a book canvasser, and goes by the name of Charles Girlye. He has a printed slip to which is attached the names of several citizens of Homer City, Indiana county, who say they never authorized their names to be used. He takes money in advance for books, but fails to deliver the books. He may reach this county before he is captured, consequently our readers had better look a "leedle out."

—A little child of Mr. Harry K. Knight, of Harrisburg, died very suddenly last Thursday morning, at the Mountain House, Snow Shoe. Mr. Knight is an agent for Biddle's Hardware Company, of Philadelphia, and has been spending several weeks at Snow Shoe. The body was taken to Harrisburg for burial.

—Prof. J. E. Grumbrecht, of late professor of languages at the Academy in this place, departed last Wednesday for foreign lands, intending to be absent six or seven months, during which time he will make an extended tour of Europe, visiting all the important educational centres, and other points of interest.

—A western man came very near losing his life recently from eating impure cream tartar, purchased from his grocer. Now if he had purchased his goods at Sechler & Co's. of this place, where none but pure and genuine articles can be had, this would not have happened.

—Band festival Friday and Saturday evenings. Lively music by the band, delicious refreshments of every description, and a good time generally in store for all who may attend. Gentlemen, choose your partners and turn out.

—"Does our fire engine work in case it should be called out to a fire?" is the very significant question asked by the Jersey Shore *Herald*. The authorities will probably take the hint.

—Judge Schuyler, of the Fallon House, Lock Haven, was in town on Monday. He stopped with his friend Bigony, at the Bush.

—Miss Kate M. Best, who has been visiting Miss Bessie Montgomery, returned home to Lock Haven on Monday.

—A fruit and confectionary store has recently been opened in Brown's block, corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets, by Mr. L. F. Wilson, where all the California fruits can be had in the seasons. Delicious pears, bananas, peaches, plums, etc., fresh from the Pacific slope, constantly on hand. Nothing superior to this fruit can be had in Philadelphia or Baltimore, and parties desiring the very best that the market affords, should patronize the new enterprise.

—Blind Charley, announced by the posters to be the greatest marvel of the age, will give a concert in the M. E. church, Julian, for the benefit of that church, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 5th. He is said to surpass Blind Tom in his musical talents, and can imitate any music he ever heard. Tickets 25 and 50 cents.

—It took four boys twenty minutes to successfully land a five-inch sucker, which they had caught in the race with a dip net yesterday morning. All four claimed the fish, and just as the debate which followed was getting lively, a loud voice from behind the foundry caused a general stampede.

—The type which was taken from the office of Swane's *Home Monthly*, Huntingdon, a short time ago, has been discovered in the canal by some parties who were in bathing. Who made the shameful raid on the office, though, is still a mystery.

—Spring, Marion and Curtin townships have, during the past, week adopted a series of books recommended for county uniformity. Now one hundred and ten out of the two hundred and thirteen have ratified the recommendation.

—If High Constable Thomas will take a stroll up Linn street, on most any night after nine o'clock, he will find something to do. On Monday night a cow left her mark on several shade trees in that vicinity.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* and Tyrone *Herald* are pitching into each other with a vim worthy a better cause. We believe the last knockdown is credited to the *Herald* man.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Lawrence L. Brown, the coal man, is putting in new scales, of the Howe manufacture, at his office. The old ones have been in use fourteen years.

—Duke Farnsworth, agent of the Lock Haven Opera House, registered at the Bush House on Monday.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

A Card.

To the Editor.

"Educational," who had a communication in last week's *Watchman*, seems to be opposed to County uniformity of text-books. The reason is very plain—he is agent for a house that did not receive hardly votes enough to count—that's why. However, the people are in favor of it, and the good work goes on all the same, only a little faster.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diseases, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Rowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 30, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	10
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	90
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	65
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	